The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3248. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Further Particulars of the Capture of Fort Donelson.

Desperate Nature of the Fighting on Saturday.

Attempt of the Rebels to Cut Their Way Through Our Lines.

HOW THE SURRENDER WAS MADE.

Correspondence Between Gen. Buckner and Gen. Grant.

Some of the Names of the Killed and Wounded.

THE NATIONAL FORCES ENGAGED.

The End of the Rebellion in Tennessee at Hand.

The following dispatch, giving a somewhat detailed account of occurrences at Fort Donelson, on Saturday and Sunday, with the correspondence between the commanding officers of the opposing forces preceding the surrender, and the names of some of the National killed and wounded, appeared in but a portion of our morning edition yesterday, owing to the late hour at which it was received:

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 17.

A special from Fort Donelson says: The forces were about equal in numbers, but the rebels had all the advantage of position, being well fortified on two immense hills, with their fort near the river, on a lower piece of ground. From the foot of their intrenchments, rifle-pits and abattis extended up the river, behind the town of Dover. Their fortifications on the land side, back from the river, were at least four miles in length. Their water battery, in the centre of the fortifications, where it came down to the river, mounted nine heavy guns.

The rebels were sure of success. In any other cause and against less brave troops, they could easily have held the position against a hundred thousand men.

The business of getting the different brigades in position for attaching the new arrivals to the different divisions, took up the greater portion of Friday night.

At daylight Saturday, the enemy opened on the Eighteenth Illinois, when Col. OGLESBY'S Brigade was soon engaged, and was soon followed by WALLACE'S and MCARTHUR'S Brigades, the latter acting under Gen. MCCLERNAND, as the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and Gen. GRANT had been called away during the night to the gunboats.

The movements of all the troops, except those attached to MCCLERNAND'S Division, were made without anything except general orders.

At a suggestion from Gen. MCCLERNAND, Gen. WALLACE sent up four regiments to support his division, who were nearly out of ammunition.

From the commencement till near 10 o'clock the fighting was terrific. The troops on the right were disposed as follows: MCAUKEN'S Brigade, composed of the Ninth, Twelfth, Forty-first, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Illinois Regiments; next Gen. OGLESBY'S Brigade, consisting of the Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Illinois Regiments, SCHWARTZ'S and DRESSER'S batteries; next was Gen. WALLACE'S Brigade, of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-eighth Illinois Regiments. These three brigades composed Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division, and bore the brunt of the battle.

It was found that the enemy was concentrating his main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of ammunition, and in the confusion of getting up reinforcements, retreating about half a mile. As soon as the division, which had stood its ground manfully for three hours, retired, the enemy occupied the field, when Gen. GRANT ordered Gen. SMITH to move forward his division and storm the enemy's works on our left. This order was obeyed with great alacrity, and soon the cheers of our daring soldiery were heard, and the old flag displayed from within the enemy's intrenchments.

Gen. GRANT then sent word to Gen. MCCLERNAND that Gen. SMITH was within the enemy's intrenchments and ordering their forces to move forward and renew the attack on the right. One of Gen. WALLACE'S Brigades—the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri and some Ohio Regiments—was rapidly thrown into position and Company A, of the Chicago Light Artillery, was planted in the road, and as the rebels, supposing we were in retreat, came, yelling, out of their works into the road, the Chicago boys poured a hailstorm of grape and canister into their ranks, slaughtering dozens of them.

Simultaneously with this the infantry commenced firing at will, and the rebels went pell-mell back into their works, our men advancing and taking possession of the ground lost, and a hill besides. Fresh troops who had not been in the action were then thrown forward, and as the shades of night drew on were in a strong position to participate in a simultaneous attack to be made on Sunday morning.

Gens. OGELSBY, WALLACE and MCARTHUR'S brigades did the hardest fighting, and have suffered terribly. They would undoubtedly have held their first position but for the failure of their ammunition. The ammunition wagons were some distance off the hills preventing their being moved.

Some of our best officers and men have gone to their long homes.

Hardly a man that went over the field after the battle, but discovered some comrade who had fallen.

We lost three Lieutenant-Colonels, and at least one-quarter of all the other officers were wounded or killed.

During Saturday night a contraction of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given by Gen. GRANT to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Every man was at his post. The Fifty-seventh Illinois was on the extreme right.

HOW THE SURRENDER WAS MADE.

At daylight the advance was made, and when the full light of day broke forth, white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works.

An officer at a convenient point was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered early in the morning, the following correspondence having passed between the commanders:

GEN. BUCKNER TO GEN. GRANT.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

SIR: In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of Commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. B. BUCKNER, Brig.-Gen., C. S. A.

To Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding United States forces near Fort Donelson.

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. BUCKNER.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD, FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

To GEN. S. B. BUCKNER—*Sir*: Yours, of this date, proposing an armistice and the appointment of Commissioners to settle the terms of capitulation is just received. *No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted.*

I propose to move immediately on your works.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g.

GEN. BUCKNER TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER, Tenn., Sunday, Feb. 19.

Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:

SIR—The distribution of the forces under my command incident to an *unexpected change of commanders*, and the overwhelming force under your command compels me, *notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms*, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose.

I am, Sir, your servant,
S. B. BUCKNER, *Brig.-Gen., C. S. A.*

Our force was soon in the enemy's works, when the rebel officers gave up their swords.

The bulk of the rebels are chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it. PILLOW and FLOYD had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them FLOYD'S Brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few small steamers they had. The prisoners are loud in their denunciations of the runaways.

Many of them acknowledged the hopelessness of their cause, and intimated a willingness to take an oath of allegiance, and return to their homes. To the question put to an officer, as to how many prisoners we had, he replied, "*You have all out of twenty-five thousand who were not killed, or did not escape.*"

PARTIAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It is impossible to get a list of the killed and wounded, as all the killed have not yet been brought in, and are mixed with the rebel killed. As far as ascertained the following is a list of the killed and wounded:

EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Shuts and Lieut. Marsh. Wounded—Capt. Hannah.

NINTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Capt. Shaw, Lieut's Boyce, Churchill, Kenyon, Vohr, Duncan, and Orderly-Sergeant Billard. Wounded—Capt. Robinson, Capt. Becker, Lieut. Fulton, Lieut. Leber.

ELEVENTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—G. Park, Richard Woodman, Milton Boggs, James McCatlin, Simeon Sloane, Caleb Griffiths, E. Morris, all of Company G. Wounded—Andrew McKee, Lieuts. Dean, Wilcox, Murray, Blackstone, Capt. Carter (slightly).

EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Lieut. Manzur, Captain Craig, Sergeant Peshill. Wounded—Col. Lawler, (in the arm,) Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Toole.

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Lieut.-Col. Erwin. Wounded—Capt. Kearard, Lieuts. Archdeacon and King.

THIRTIETH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Adjutant Kirkpatrick.

THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.

Killed—Lieut.-Col. White, Capt. Williamson. Wounded—Col. Logan, (ball through the shoulder,) Adj. Capeheart, Capts. McCook, Summerfield, Dr. McCook.

FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Lieut.-Col. Smith.

FORTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.

Killed—Capt. True.

THE REBEL FORCES.

The composition of the rebel forces was as follows:

Regiments.		*Regiments.*	
Tennessee	11	Virginia	4
Mississippi	8	*Cavalry Battalions.*	
Texas	1	Alabama	1
Kentucky	2	Tennessee	1
Arkansas	1	Mississippi	1

DISPATCHES RECEIVED LAST NIGHT.

REPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Chicago *Tribune's* special dispatch from Fort Donelson, says that the position of the ground occupied by our troops in the attack on Fort Donelson, was such that not more than one regiment could operate at the same time, while the rebels could bring nearly their whole force to bear against us.

The first regiment to receive the rebels was the Eighteenth Illinois, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were forced to retire.

They were replaced by the Eighth Illinois, who were also driven back, after firing their last round.

Meanwhile the other regiments were lending such feeble assistance as their positions would admit.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE was then ordered to reinforce Gen. MCCLERNAND, and he sent two brigades from the centre.

The Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, Col. LOGAN, fought like veterans, defending SCHWARTZ'S Battery under the most galling fire until every horse at the battery was killed, together with all the officers who had charge of the guns, as well as the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Acting-Major, seven Captains, and a number of Lieutenants of the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment had been killed, and the Colonel wounded.

Being nearly surrounded, Capt. COOK, who was left in command, drew off what there was left of the regiment, not, however, until their last round was expended, and they had commenced driving the rebels before them.

The Second Brigade then came up and took the place of the retired one, and fought desperately, losing a great number of killed, but with the assistance of a portion of WALLACE'S Division, the Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments, drove the rebels back to their intrenchments, gaining a portion of the ground lost.

The object of the rebels was, evidently, to cut their way through our troops.

The Gen. JOHNSON taken prisoner is BUSHROD JOHNSON, a Brigadier-General from Tennessee.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The following is an account of Saturday's fighting at Fort Donelson.

On Saturday morning, the battle was resumed with unusual vigor and determination. The Eighth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Thirty-first Illinois occupied a position above the fort. They were about preparing a little food, when the rebels opened on them a fire of musketry. The line of battle was at once formed, and the storm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thinning the rebel ranks. The rebels, from their advantageous positions, showered upon our ranks most murderous volleys, of musketry, grape and canister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies at every round; yet every man stood his ground bravely, determinedly and without flinching. These four regiments held their ground dealing death, dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage. The Eighteenth Regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed their heaviest fire, but instead of falling back, *they advanced to the very face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape.* For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely 3,000 men, held their ground against the whole rebel garrison.

At one time the Eighteenth, being partially flanked, was exposed to a cross-fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing securing the rebels' left, at once relieved them. At this critical moment Col. LAWLER fell. Capt. BUSH, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, assumed command, but was soon wounded. Capt. CRANE was shot dead. Capt. LAWLER was mortally wounded. Lieuts. MANSFORD and THOMPSON killed. Capts. DILLON and WILSON, and Lieuts. KELLY and SCANLON wounded, so that the daring Egyptian regiment stood before an overwhelming fire almost without officers. They fell in heaps, dead and wounded. Companies were bereft of Captains and Lieutenants, Captains almost bereft of Companies.

The other three regiments did their duty nobly. Cols. OGLESBY, MARSH and LOGAN dashed along the ranks, waving their hats and cheering their men to the conflict. "*Suffer death, men,*" cried LOGAN, "*but disgrace never! Stand firm!*" And well they heeded him. Many fell dead and wounded. Among the latter were Col. LOGAN and Lieut.-Col. WHITE.

OGLESBY'S and MARSH'S regiments fought desperately, losing, like other regiments, an undue proportion of officers. Col. OGLESBY displayed coolness and courage that have elicited the highest praise, and served well in stimulating his men. Never, perhaps, on the American Continent, has a more bloody battle been fought.

An officer who participated, and was wounded in the fight, says the scene beggars description. *So thickly was the battle-field strewn with dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it, taking at most every step upon a prostrate body.*

The rebels fought with desperation, their artillerists using their pieces with most fearful effect. On either side could be heard the voices of those in command, cheering on their men. The four Illinois regiments held their ground full three hours. Nearly one-third had been killed or wounded, yet the balance stood firm. Finally reinforcements arrived, and for an hour the slaughter continued.

About four o'clock our right wing turned their left, and the rebels fell back into the fortifications, and our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their left wing, and for a time the slaughter ceased.

DRESSER'S and SCHWARTZ'S Batteries were captured during the action, but the Eighteenth Illinois, with clubbed muskets, recovered DRESSER'S, while the Thirty-first recovered SCHWARTZ'S.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The *Republican's* Fort Donelson correspondent gives the following account of the fighting on Saturday:

"Yesterday morning, just at daylight, a heavy sortie was made by the garrison from the left portion of their works. This attack was made upon the extreme right wing of the Union army, where it was the weakest. Part of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division, under Col. OGLESBY, consisting of his brigade, which was stationed there; also, SCHWARTZ'S and MCALLISTER'S batteries. The point was upon a ridge leading into the right redoubt, and was situated just above the main fort.

During the night the enemy could be heard busily at work, but what at it is impossible to tell, as a thicket and woods encompassed the Union troops on every side, rendering the view in almost any direction almost impossible. At daylight, a large body of the enemy suddenly appeared on the extreme right wing of Col. OGLESBY'S command, and opened a terrible fire from cannon from their redoubts, playing at the same time on our forces from guns placed in position on the night previous.

The camp of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first was most exposed, and the whole brigade was at once formed into line as follows:

The Eighteenth Illinois held the extreme right.

The Eighth Illinois next.

The Thirteenth Illinois next.

Then the Twenty-ninth Illinois, supporting the right of Capt. SCHWARTZ'S battery, and the Thirty-first defending the artillery on the left.

From the firing of the first gun till 9 o'clock the battle raged unremitting and with fearful loss on both sides. Again and again our troops drove the enemy back, but they were reinforced, while our troops had, owing to the extended lines of the army and also their position on the extreme right, to fight unassisted. More gallant fighting never took place than that of the Union troops. Exposed to the terrible firing of triple of their numbers, they stood their ground until *in some regiments every officer was killed or wounded.*

At last and reluctantly, regiment by regiment, they slowly fell back, leaving SCAWARTZ'S batteries and three of MCALLISTER'S guns in rebel hands. Retiring a few hundred yards, they all made a stand, and Gen. SMITH arrived with reinforcements, and at once drove the enemy into their works.

In the first of the battle was also Col. W. H. L. WALLACE'S Brigade, the Eleventh, Twentieth, Seventeenth and Forty-eighth; also, Col. MCARTHUR'S Brigade, all of which troops suffered severely. Opposed to them were 12,000 rebels, supported by guns placed carefully in position.

Gen. GRANT, having command of the division, drove the enemy back with reinforcements, and gained the lost ground, at once ordered an advance by Gen. SMITH on the left, charging under a hot fire up the steep hill on which was the outer redoubt, our troops gained the high breastworks, and, with hardly a pause, wait over them, *planting the Stars and Stripes over the walls.* Under a most galling fire, they formed, charged, and drove the rebels back, until they fell into a new position behind some batteries.

When evening came, the Union troops had been victorious at every point, having gained back the ground lost in the morning, and got within one part of the enemy's works. Our troops held their position during the night, repelling the repeated assaults.

The scene within the captured fort, after the surrender, showed how terrible the rebel garrison had suffered. Everywhere were lying fragments of shells and round shot, half buried in the earth. Tents were torn to pieces, gun-carriages broken, and blood scattered around. In the left redoubt, where the assault had taken place, the dead bodies lay thickly, and abundant evidence of stern resistance and gallant attack was visible. On the extreme right, half a mile distant, where the desperate *sortie* was made by the garrisons, similar scenes were visible.

The gallantry of the Union troops has been well and severely tested, and *and they have proved more than equal to the task before them.*

As the fleet approached the fort this morning, a salute was fired, and three cheers went up where American flags were visible.

No officers in the army had an idea of Fort Donelson's defences, until they had been gained and examined.

Several regiments, when out of ammunition, rushed forward, and although exposed to the full fire of the rebel artillery, gallantly drove their foes back with the bayonet, and captured their guns.

The following are the names of some of the officers captured:

Col. Gault,	Col. Brown,
Col. Voorhies,	Col. Abernethy.
Col. Forrest,	

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Memphis* arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment as prisoners, and 50 or 60 wounded soldiers who were left at Mound City. Eight or nine other boats are on the way with rebel prisoners. The rebels who have escaped, it is supposed, have gone to Nashville or Clarksville, where it is supposed they will attempt to make another stand.

This evening a great light was seen for several hours in the direction of Clarksville, and it is supposed that the rebels have either burned the town or their steamboats in the river, to prevent them falling into our hands.

The rebel officers admit that if we take Nashville the rebellion in Tennessee is gone up. The prisoners will probably be sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago.

WHO GAINED THE VICTORY.

The National Forces at the of Fort Donelson.

It is impossible as yet to give a full or accurate list of the officers or regiments engaged in the assault upon Fort Donelson, as a large number of troops were hastened forward from Illinois, Missouri and other Western States, who were not brigaded until after their arrival in Tennessee. But some idea of the States furnishing the troops may be gained from the following imperfect *resumé*. We shall probably have full and correct details from our correspondents in a day or two.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE EXPEDITION,
Brig.-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FIRST DIVISION—BRIG.-GEN. M'CLERNAND, COMMANDING.

Brigade—Col. McArthur, Commanding.

9th Illinois, Col. Mersey.	41st Illinois, Col. Pugh.
12th Ill., Col. McArthur.	2d Ill. (Cav.,) Col. Noble.
17th Illinois, Col. Ross.	Buell's Battery.
19th Illinois, Col. Turchin.	

Brigade—Col. Oglesby, Commanding.

8th Illinois, Col. Oglesby.	30th Illinois, Col. Buford.
18th Illinois, Col. Lawler.	31st Illinois, Col. Logan.
27th Illinois, Col. Fouke.	2 batteries Artillery.
29th Illinois, Col. Reardon.	Companies of Cavalry.

Brigade—Col. W. H. Wallace, Commanding.

11th Illinois, Col. Wallace.	4th Ill., (Cav.,) Col. Dickey
20th Illinois, Col. Marsh.	7th Ill., (Cav.,) Col. Kellogg
45th Ill., Col. J. E. Smith.	2 batteries Artillery.
48th Illinois, Col. Haynie.	

DIVISIONS OF GENS. WALLACE AND C. F. SMITH.

Brig.-Gens. LEWIS A. WALLACE and C. F. SMITH were in command of divisions, but the regiments and brigades composing these divisions as they went to the field are not yet definitely known here. The following are some of them:

Brigade—Col. M. L. Smith Commanding.

11th Ind., Col. McGinnis.	28th Illinois ——
8th Missouri ——	23d Ind., Col. Sanderson.
49th Ohio, Col. Gibson.	Cavalry companies (regs.)
59th Ohio, Col. Tyffe.	Chicago Battery.

Brigade—Col. Cook, Commanding.

7th Illinois, Col. Cook.	52d Illinois, Col. Wilson.
7th Iowa, Col. Lanman.	12th Missouri, Col. Wright.
12th Iowa, Col. Wood.	Cavalry companies.
50th Illinois, Col. Barre.	1st Missouri Artillery.

Brigade—Col. Steele, Commanding.

43d Indiana, Col. Steele.	17th Ky., Col. McHenry.
44th Indiana, Col. Reed.	25th Ky., Col. Shakleford.

Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Paine.

8th Wis., Col. Murphy.	49th Ill., Col. Morrison.
40th Illinois, Col. Hicks.	25th Indiana, Col. Veatch.

Brigade—Col. Morgan Commanding.

10th Illinois, Col. Morgan.	23d Illinois, Col. Hovey.
16th Ill., Col. R. F. Smith.	4 Batteries Artillery.
22d Illinois, ——.	

The dispatch yesterday said that the principal fighting was done by the brigades of Gens. MCARTHUR, OGLESBY and WALLACE.

[We have already given a list of the naval officers and forces under Commodore FOOTE.]

THE REBEL REGIMENTS.

The telegraph gave the following as the States from which the Fort Donelson rebels hailed:

Tennessee, 11 regiments.	Kentucky, 2 regiments.
1 Battalion cavalry.	Arkansas, 1 regiment.
Mississippi, 8 regiments.	Virginia, 4 regiments.
1 Battalion cavalry.	Alabama, 1 battalion cavalry.
Texas, 1 regiment.	

BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

It seems, after all, that it was not Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON who was captured at Fort Donelson, but quite a different personage, and one of small enough consequence. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON is a graduate of West Point, in the class of 1836, and a native we believe, of Kentucky. He was Second-Lieutenant, and afterward First-Lieutenant in the Third Infantry; resigned from the army in 1847, and next year became Professor of Mathematics at the Western Military Institute, Georgetown, Ky., which post he filled until last year. When the rebellion broke out in Kentucky, he raised and commanded an artillery company, known as Company A., of the First Tennessee Artillery, and has been in command of it quite recently. Whether the rebels have of late elevated him to the rank of "General," or whether the telegraph has given him the title, to console us for the disappointment at not having caught SIDNEY JOHNSTON, is, like the fellow himself, a thing of no consequence.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY.

IN THE EAST.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Fifty flags, being all we have got, are floating to the breeze here, in honor of the glorious victory at Fort Donelson. The news gives great satisfation at St. Johns, N. F., and here.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

GOV. ANDREW has ordered national salutes to be fired to-morrow, at noon, in Boston, on Bunker Hill and at Lexington and Concord, in honor of the recent victories.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Guns are booming, bells are ringing, and flags are flying at the glad news from Tennessee.

There is universal regret that the thief FLOYD escaped.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Guns are firing, bells ringing, flags flying, and general rejoicing is being had over the capture of Fort Donelson.

TRENTON, (N. J.,) Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A national salute was fired to-day, and the bells of the city rung in honor of the victories of our arms in the recent attack on Fort Donelson and Savannah.

Resolutions of thanks to our brave officers and men, and of sympathy with the wounded and friends of the dead engaged in the recent battles in Tennessee and Georgia, passed both houses this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 18—Noon.

The city is decorated with flags, our people believing that Savannah has surrendered, though no confirmation has been received.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Demonstrations of joy are visible all over the city. Flags are flying from all public and private buildings, and from all the newspaper offices except the *Republican* and *News* sheet. A salute of 34 guns was fired at noon by Capt. NIMS' Boston Battery. A salute was also fired yesterday from Fort Marshall.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A national salute was fired at the Navy-yard today in honor of the recent victories.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Post-office, and many of the residences of the citizens, are brilliantly illuminated. Bonfires, music and rejoicing all over the city. Hon. AMOS KENDALL'S residence is illuminated, and the American flag was raised on it to-day.

LANCASTER, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The city is enlivened by bonfires, ringing of bells, firing of guns, and other demonstrations of joy over the recent Union victories. Arrangements are also making for a proper celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday in this city.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Fort Donelson victory is celebrated this evening by the firing of 100 guns, the ringing of bells, and illuminations.

IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 17.

News of the capture of Fort Donelson was received here at 11 o'clock this morning, and caused intense excitement and joy. The enthusiasm on 'Change was unbounded.

To-night a general illumination with bonfires and fireworks will take place. A salute will be fired from the heavy guns on the fortifications around the city, at noon to-morrow. Troops have been passing through the city all day, *en route* for the Cumberland River.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

There was firing of cannon all day yesterday, and bonfires, and very general rejoicing all last night in honor of the taking of Fort Donelson.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 17.

There is great excitement and rejoicing here at the Fort Donelson capture, in honor of which a supper is given at the Galt House this evening, to Gen. BUELL and Staff, and other officers in the city.

National salutes were fired from the Benton Barracks, the Arsenal, Jefferson Barracks, and all the forts surrounding the city to-day in honor of the victory.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Feb. 17.

The feeling in this city was intense, on receipt of the news from Fort Donelson. The stores and all public offices were closed. There was general rejoicing.

The Legislature at Madison adjourned.

Cannons are firing, and the military have been parading all day.

THE RUMORED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

It is rumored by passengers on board the Old Point boat, that news had reached Norfolk of the surrender of Savannah without firing a gun. Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe makes no mention of it. The story is therefore given as mere rumor.

THE LANE EXPEDITION.

Hunter and Lane Working Together.

Gen. LANE made a short speech in Leavenworth last Wednesday, in relation to matters pertaining to the proposed expedition, in which it is now settled that he will have a part. He intended to go with the expedition; paid a high compliment to the soldierly abilities of Gen. HUNTER, and his qualities as a gentleman. He (LANE) had been elected to the United States Senate for four years, but he would resign that seat. He spoke of the rumors of a quarrel between HUNTER and himself; said there was no quarrel—there had been none. Outside parties had interfered, and attempted to create a difficulty between them, but had not succeeded.

The Leavenworth *Times* adds:

"There are no differences between Gens. HUNTER and LANE; there has been no quarrel; but Gen. LANE will accompany Gen. HUNTER in the expedition Southward from this point, which must be productive of great results under the leadership of two such true and tried soldiers."

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The United States frigate *Vermont* sailed to-day for Port Royal.

The ship *Eliza and Ella*, with four companies of the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment, left to-day for Ship Island.

GEN. MITCHELL AT BOWLING GREEN.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Ansonia* has been raised, and is now afloat, and the entrance to the canal is now open.

Bowling Green advices say that Gen. MITCHELL captured five locomotives at the depot, and scattered the last of the rebels, killing some fifteen by shells.

ALECK STEPHENS FOR THE UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A rumor, said to come from Washington, is circulating here that ALEXANDER STEPHENS, of Georgia, has resigned the Vice-Presidency of Rebeldom, and favors a return to the Union.

Very little confidence can, however, be placed in it.

THE MAINE THIRTEENTH.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Maine Thirteenth Regiment, Col. NEAL DOW, will arrive in Boston to-night, *en route* for the seat of war.

PRICE'S ARMY NOT CAPTURED.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

There is no foundation for the report telegraphed from here, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Line, to Philadelphia, and from there to the Press, that PRICE and his army had been captured.

NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Feb. 17.

The Santa Fé Mail with dates to Jan. 31, has arrived. Gen. SIBLEY'S command of 3,000 Texans and eight field pieces, two being 32-pounders, advanced as far as Nauta Barbara, but for some unaccountable reason had retired in the direction of El Paso.

Col. CANBY, with 1,300 regulars and 2,000 New Mexican volunteers is after him.

Brig.-Gen. HOVEY and Staff and column, left Santa Fe on the 1st for the scene of action. The Plaza had been well guarded to prevent its destruction. Several copies of Gen. SIBLEY'S proclamation had been seized by the authorities.

The Kiowa, Camanche, Cheyemies, Arapahoes, Sioux and a portion of the Apacha Indians are concentrating at Pawnee Fork to hunt buffalo.

ORDER FROM THE MARSHAL OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 17.

The following General Order has been issued:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MISSOURI, Monday Feb. 17.

To insure the peace and welfare of loyal citizens in this Department, it is ordered and enjoined upon all citizens of this Department, that they inform the Provost-Marshal General, or the nearest Provost-Marshal, of the names and place of residence of all persons who have been in arms against the United States, or who have actually aided in the rebellion by word or deed, or who have been guilty of any of the offences referred to in the circular issued from the headquarters of the Major-General commanding this Department, dated Feb. 14 The loyal Provost-Marshals will make due inquiry into all such cases, and order the arrest of any such as may be found to come within the provisions of said circular. Any citizen who may conceal or attempt to shield any such disloyal persons referred to in said circular, will be arrested and punished.

(Signed,) BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost-Marshal General.

FORT FOOTE.

The following pleasant letter was addressed to Flag-officer FOOTE, the day after the capture of Fort Henry:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORT FOOTE, (LATE HENRY,) TENN., Feb. 7, 1862.

Commodore Foote, Flag-Officer Western Waters:

DEAR SIR: As an acknowledgment of the consummate skill with which you brought your gunboats into action yesterday, and of the address and bravery displayed by yourself and your command, I have taken the liberty of giving the late "Fort Henry" the new and more appropriate name of "Fort Foote."

Please pardon the liberty I have taken, without first securing your concurrence, as I am hardly disposed to do, considering the liberty which *you* took in capturing the fort yesterday, without *my* coöperation.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Division.

The Washington *Star* says:

Flag-Officer FOOTE, in a letter to the Navy Department, states that Gen. TILGHMAN complains that the strength of Fort Henry was overstated in the telegraph dispatch announcing the surrender. The error was not made by the Flag-Officer, but in the transmission of his dispatch a sentence became somewhat obscure, and the word "mounted" was supposed to mean "mortars." There were no mortars in the fort. The estimate of accommodations for men was also larger than it should have been, Provision had been made for only 6,000.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

The Tuscarora in Chase of the Nashville.

The Recent Declaration of Strict Neutrality.

Comments of the London Journals.

The Archduke Maximilian Agrees to Accept the Crown of Mexico.

Another Attempt to Lay the Atlantic Telegraph Proposed.

Arrival of Mr. Slidell at Paris.

THE SUMTER STILL AT GIBRALTAR.

John Stuart Mill on the Trent Settlement.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Quiet—Consols 92 3-4 a 92 7-8.

The screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, which left Liverpool at midnight on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 5th February, arrived here yesterday with the passengers and cargo transferred from the *Etna*, that vessel having returned to Liverpool to repair the damage sustained in her collision with the ship *Cheviot*, off Holyhead.

The advices by the *Edinburgh* are via Liverpool, little more than one day later than those received by the *Asia*, but by way of Queenstown they are three days later.

The steamers *Kangaroo* and *Bohemian* arrived at Liverpool, and the *Bremen* at Southampton, on the 2d inst. The latter vessel broke down in her machinery a day or two before she reached Southampton, and tugs went to her assistance and towed her into port.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown Feb. 4.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 3d inst.

The brigantine *Fanny Lewis*, from Charleston on the first of January, has arrived at Liverpool with Cotton and Resin.

The news of the battle of Mill Springs was announced. The Cork *Herald*, Feb. 5, in commenting on the news, says: "Although the results of the battle are confirmed from several sources, yet the accounts being exclusively Northern, should be obviously received with some reserve."

A commemorative testimonial was presented to Right Hon. T. M. GIBSON, for his services in connection with the repeal of the tax on the Press. A public breakfast was given on the occasion.

Mr. H. B. HAMMOND, to be Consul at Dublin, and Mr. JAMES M. MARSHALL, Consul at Leeds, for the United States of America, have been recognized by the British Government.

Cabinet Councils were being frequently held in London, preparatory to the assembling of Parliament on Thursday, the 6th of February.

The loss of the gold ship *Empress of the Seas* by fire, shortly after her departure from Melbourne for Liverpool, was telegraphed from Alexandria. Gold saved.

Mr. SLIDELL arrived in Paris on the 1st inst.

A great sensation had been created in France by the trial at Bourg of a miscreant charged with enticing female servants into secluded by-lanes and woods for rape, murder and robbery. A number of cases of murder had been proved against him, and he had been sentenced to death.

The Bourse, Feb. 4, opened very firm, but was subsequently inanimate. Rentes closed 71f. 40c., or 5c. lower than the day previous.

M. BAZY, the great French chemist, died on the 3d.

A Madrid telegram of the 2d says that the privateer *Sumter* still continued at Gibraltar.

The Madrid journals say that Marshal SERRANO insists on being relieved from his command in Cuba—but Government was unwilling to accept his resignation at the present juncture.

There is a monetary crisis at Venetia, and the Government has decreed a forced circulation of the new money.

Disturbances have taken place at Verona and Mantua.

Public demonstrations were made at Florence on the 2d before the offices of the reactionary journals *Il Commercio* and *Il Contemporance*, but the authorities prevented any serious disturbance.

Additional telegrams in anticipation of the Bombay mail of January 13, had been received. The exportation of Saltpetre from India, except to British ports, had been prohibited.

At Bombay, Cotton goods were dull, and declining. Exchange, 2s. ½d.

At Calcutta, (Jan. 11.) Shirtings were dull and drooping. Mule twist, dull, but unchanged. Indigo drooping. Exchange, 2s. ½d.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE NASHVILLE AND TUSCARORA—THEIR RECENT MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The Federal war steamer *Tuscarora*, since she left Southampton Water, has been lying at the mouth of the Lymington River in the Solent, for the purpose no doubt, of being as near as possible the telegraph station at Hurst Castle, to hear tidings of the Confederate war steamer *Nashville*. On Saturday afternoon the royal mail steamer *Tyne* met the *Tuscarora* outside the Needles, steaming to the westward. She passed close to the *Tyne*. A pilot reported that she had been round the Isle of Wight. She was expected to return to Yarmouth Roads to-day. The *Nashville* is apparently preparing to leave Southampton. She has moved from her position near the graving docks to near the dock entrance. Attempts have been made to put firearms on board of her, by the crew taking on board one or two rifles at a time, but they were seized by the customs. The Captain of the *Nashville* has, it is said, determined to fight the *Tuscarora*, and sink his ship in the attempt rather than surrender.

From the Manchester Guardian.

It is rumored that the Federal war steamer *Tuscarora* will not return to Southampton, but will proceed to the Mediterranean to protect Northern ships against the attacks of the *Sumter*. It is probable, however, that Lord RUSSELL'S letter to the heads of departments will induce Capt. CRAVEN to forego for the present his alleged intention, and to watch at a proper distance the *Nashville*, which must soon quit her position of security in Southampton Docks. It is stated that the

ville, but the frigate *Shannon* was alongside to prevent her departure for twenty-four hours.

The last seen of the *Nashville* was, that she was steaming down the channel with all speed.

EFFECT OF THE NEW DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

From the London Times.

Small impertinences often vex us more than great misfortunes, and these miserable Yankee ships that have come into our ports, and go steaming about, have become a nuisance which it is absolutely necessary to abate. There is nothing of the dignity of power about any of them. It is as if two potboys insisted upon fighting out their quarrel in the Royal Exchange, to the derangement of the business of the city. Any one of the quiet British frigates lying about could knock all these quarrelsome craft into splinters, just as any policeman could carry off the two potboys, one under each arm. It is the *Tuscarora* and the *Nashville* to-day—it may be the *Sumter* and some other rickety craft with combustibles on board to-morrow. To see the *Tuscarora* with her fires banked, or her steam up, and her guns run out, lying among the peaceful merchant vessels at Southampton, or running in and running out, and making demonstrations of zeal to devour a wretched river steamer, it might be supposed that there were no international police regulations in the world, and that we were not strong enough to protect our own peace and quietness in our own harbors. What the *Tuscarora* has been doing at Southampton the *Sumter* has been doing, although less offensively, at Gibraltar, and probably the same game would be played among all our merchant shipping in all our ports scattered all over the world, if it were not stopped. Earl RUSSELL has issued a letter of instructions to the British Admiralty to put an end to this inconvenience. We printed the letter on Saturday, but it is as well to draw attention to its chief provisions. Now, we cannot drive any ship to sea which comes to us in a dismasted state, nor can we refuse any ship water, or provisions, or coal sufficient to carry her home. These are acts of common hospitality, which must be rendered to every floating thing which is not absolutely a pirate. We must give them what our workhouses give to a tramp—shelter for the night and food to carry them on. *But encouragement or harbor, or license to carry on their cockboat battles in our ports, or to interrupt our business with their little fights, is out of the question.* We do not allow our own little boys to disturb the thoroughfares with squibs and crackers on the 5th of November, and why should we submit to be annoyed with the two guns of the *Nashville* or the "columbiads" of the *Tuscarora*, eager as these mighty men-of-war may be to make themselves noisy and disagreeable in the neighborhood of Osborne? The rule of International law is plain enough. Every nation has the right, if she likes, of giving hospitality to the ships of war of either or both belligerent Powers, and she may suffer them, or either of them, to bring in their prizes and submit them to her Admiralty Courts. But every nation has also the right to exclude them altogether, unless where such exclusion would be contrary to the general dictates of humanity. Our Government has made its choice, as we think, very wisely, and has excluded both parties. Earl RUSSELL in this State paper measures out equal measure to ships of war and privateers. He excludes both from all British ports for all warlike purposes. If they come into our waters, except in distress, they are to be warned away, and to depart in 24 hours. If they be in distress, they are to go as soon as they have obtained the repairs and supplies necessary to enable them to sail homeward. If any hostile ships or merchantmen that might be made their prey are in the same harbor, they cannot follow them out until 24 hours' "law" has been allowed to the fugitives. All this is old law, which has been already enforced within the French ports without any public declaration such as this now made by our Foreign-office. The comparatively recent appliance of steam to war-ships has made the question of coals a novelty in our international law of neutrals. The obvious idea of supplying a ship of war with only coals sufficient to take her to her nearest home port would not meet the present case, for she would spend these coals in a cruise and come back for more, being again in distress. Earl RUSSELL meets this difficulty by a provision that a ship of war or a privateer shall not obtain coal within the British dominions, even to take her home, more than once in three months.

We hope this will put an end to the annoyances that occur in Europe from these Transatlantic quarrels. It would appear that war steamers which must leave our ports in twenty-four hours, and can only come and coal once in three months, cannot be so troublesome. The fight in the New World may be mighty, and terrific, and sublime. It may be the real battle of Armageddon for aught we know. It may be like the shock of hostile earthquakes. We are frequently being told how terrible it is to be, when Gen. McCLELLAN gets well and his army is ready. We are content to believe or disbelieve it; *but, as it comes to us in the Old World, it is like a war of frogs and mice, and is simply a small nuisance.* Our friends over the water ought to remember that we have not the same reasons which they have for enduring such disturbances. The revelations made by Mr. DAWES in Congress apply to America, and not to England. It is pretty clear now that the war of the Federal States is kept up by a fictitious public enthusiasm, founded upon the squandering among a small class of political contractors and agitators of two millions of dollars a day. We have great faith in the purity and disinterestedness of the inhabitants of Southampton and Portsmouth, and we are quite sure that they will urge the Government to execute the regulations they have put forth. We hope, therefore, that, after this notification, we may see no more of these ferocious steamers in our tranquil waters.

VIEWS OF THE LONDON POST.

The *Morning Post* speaks in a similar strain, and thinks Earl RUSSELL's letter will give universal satisfaction. It says the immediate effect of the publication of the circular will be the departure of both the *Nashville* and the *Tuscarora* from Southampton, and it charges the Captain of the latter with all sorts of irregularities during the presence of his vessel at Southampton.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

From the London Times, Feb. 3.

The hired screw steam transport *Adelaide*, Capt. FROUD, which left Queenstown early in the year, with the Fifteenth Regiment, for Canada, and put back to Plymouth disabled, on Wednesday, the 15th of January, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Davenport, went outside the Breakwater on Friday last, the 31st ult., to test her efficiency, under the inspection of Capt. ASTLEY C. KEY, C. B., and Mr. JAMES STEIL, of the guardship of steam ordinary *Indus*. There were also present, as representatives of the Board of Trade, Mr. W. B. CUMING, shipwright surveyor, and Mr. DOWN, engineer surveyor. The owners of the ship were represented by Capt. ALIEN YOUNG and Mr. HARRINGTON, consulting engineer. The *Adelaide* registers 2,000 tons, and has two pairs of oscillating direct-acting engines, of 450 horse-power in all. Between the Breakwater and the Eddystone, under steam alone, against a fresh gale, accompanied by a short head sea, she made 7¼ knots an hour. She was then tried under steam and canvas, and ultimately under canvas alone, when the screw was disconnected, and the steerage found good. The trials gave entire satisfaction to all concerned, and the ship was pronounced in good condition to resume her voyage. The expedition observed by the officials of the Devonport dockyard in making good the defects of the *Adelaide* has met with general approbation, especially on the part of her owners. To-day her equipment and troop accommodation will be examined by Major-Gen. HUTCHINSON, Commander of the forces in the West, or some military officer deputed by him, and to-morrow, or on Wednesday, the Fifteenth Regiment—25 officers and 720 men—will be conveyed in two steam-tugs from the Royal William victualing-yard to the transport in the Sound. She may leave on the evening of the day of embarkation. On this occasion, the route (which is recommended by Capt. WASHINGTON, F. R. S., Hydrographer to the Admiralty) will be through a less tempestuous latitude than on her first attempt. The *Adelaide* goes direct to Madeira, where she will coal. She will thence proceed nearly due west, which will bring her close on Bermuda, where she will probably touch, and then go direct to Halifax.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

From the London News.

The Government will meet Parliament greatly strengthened by the success of its administrative policy, especially in the department of Foreign Affairs. No Ministers ever obtained so much public confidence as to their way of conducting our relations with foreign Powers as Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL enjoy. Everybody has felt that the character and honor of the nation, and the interests of peace and liberty were safe in their hands; and in proportion to the preponderance of foreign affairs in the general interests of the nation at this time, will be the advantage which they will derive in Parliament from the credit they have won out of doors. Ministers have nothing to apprehend on the score of their policy toward America, so just and impartial, so thoroughly pervaded by a sense of what is due to the dignity and reputation of England, save the necessity of listening to a long speech on the "blockade" from a gentleman distinguished for his Parliamentary failures. *Public opinion has expressed itself so clearly and unanimously against any intervention, such as a forcible breach of the blockade would be, and that even in quarters where it had been expected the most eager desire for such a measure would have prevailed, that the Government runs no risk of being coerced into an act which would lower the country in the consideration of the world.* Moreover, the intentions of the American Government, to which we referred in general terms last Thursday, deprive Mr. LINDSAY's motion of its political interest; while as to commercial interests, it is well understood by those most engaged in them that it is not the raising of the blockade but the termination of the war, which would relieve the distress prevailing in our manufacturing districts. The Ministers who brought the *Trent* affair to an early and successful conclusion may be trusted to watch over British rights in the Gulfs of Florida and Mexico.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL ON THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE AND THE TRENT SETTLEMENT.

From Fraser's Magazine.

The cloud which for the space of a month hung gloomily over the civilized world, black with far worse evils than those of simple war, has passed from over our heads without bursting, The fear has not been realized, that the only two first-rate Powers who are also free nations would take to tearing each other in pieces, both the one and the other, in a bad and odious cause. For while, on the American side the war would have been one of reckless persistency in wrong, on ours it would have been a war in alliance, and, to practical purposes, in defence and propagation of Slavery. We had, indeed, been wronged. We had suffered an indignity, and something more than an indignity, which, not to have resented, would have been to invite a constant succession of insults and injuries from the same and from every other quarters. We could have acted no otherwise than we have done; *yet it is impossible to think, without something like a shudder, from what we have escaped.* We, the emancipators of the slave—who have wearied every Court and Government in Europe and America with our protests and remonstrances, until we goaded them into at least ostensibly coöperating with us to prevent the enslaving of the negro—we, who for the last half century have spent annual sums equal to the revenue of a small Kingdom, in blockading the African coast, for a cause in which we not only had no interest, but which was contrary to our pecuniary interest, and which many believed would ruin, as many among us still, though erroneously, believe that it has ruined, our colonies—we should have lent a hand to setting up, in one of the most commanding positions of the world, a powerful Republic, devoted not only to Slavery, but to Pro-Slavery propagandism—should have helped to give a place in the community of nations to a conspiracy of slave-owners, who have broken their connection with the American Federation on the sole ground, ostentatiously proclaimed, that they thought an attempt would be made to restrain, not Slavery itself, but their purpose of spreading Slavery wherever migration or force could carry it.

A nation which has made the professions that England has, does not with impunity, under however great provocation, betake itself to frustrating the objects for which it has been calling on the rest of the world to make sacrifices of what they think their interest. At present all the nations of Europe have sympathized with us; have acknowledged that we were injured, and declared, with rare unanimity, that we had no choice but to resist, if necessary, by arms. But the consequences of such a war would soon have buried its causes in oblivion. When the new Confederate States, made an independent power by English help, had begun their crusade to carry negro Slavery from the Potomac to Cape Horn, who would then have remembered that England raised up this scourge to humanity, not for the evil's sake, but because somebody had offered an insult to her flag? Or even if unforgotten, who would then have felt that such a grievance was a sufficient palliation of the crime? Every reader of a newspaper to the furthest ends of the earth would have believed and remembered one thing only—that at the critical juncture which was to decide whether Slavery should blaze up afresh with increased vigor or be trodden out—at the moment of conflict between the good and the evil spirit—at the dawn of a hope that the demon might now at last be chained and flung into the pit, *England stepped in, and, for the sake of cotton, made Satan victorious.*

The world has been saved from this calamity, and England from this disgrace. The accusation would indeed have been a calumny. But to be able to defy calumny, a nation, like an individual, must stand very clear of just reproach in its previous conduct. *Unfortunately, we ourselves have given too much plausibility to the charge.* Not by anything said or done by us as a Government or as a nation, but by the tone of our Press, and in some degree, it must be owned, the general opinion of English society. It is too true, that the feelings which have been manifested since the beginning of the American contest—the judgments which have been put forth, and the wishes which have been expressed concerning the incidents and probable eventualities of the struggle—the bitter and irritating criticism which had been kept up, not even against both parties equally, but almost solely against the party in the right, and the unjust refusal of all those just allowances which no country needs more than our own, whenever its circumstances are as near to those of America as a cut finger is to an almost mortal wound—these facts, with minds not favorably disposed to us, would have gone far to make the most odious interpretation of the war, in which we have been so nearly engaged with the United States, appear by many degrees the most probable. *There is no denying that our attitude towards the contending parties (I mean our moral attitude, for politically there was no other course open to us than neutrality) has not been that which become a people who are as sincere enemies of Slavery as the English really are, and have made as great sacrifices to put an end to it where they could.* And it has been an additional misfortune that some of our most powerful journals have been for many years past very unfavorable exponents of English feeling on all subjects connected with Slavery: some, probably, from the influences, more or less direct, of West Indian opinions and interest; others from inbred toryism, which, even when compelled by reason to hold opinions favorable to liberty, is always adverse to it in feeling; which likes the spectacle of irresponsible power exercised by one person over others; which has no moral repugnance to the thought of human beings born to the penal servitude for life, to which for the term of a few years we sentence our most hardened criminals, but keeps its indignation to be expended on "rabid and fanatical abolitionists" across the Atlantic, and on those writers in England who attach a sufficiently serious meaning to their Christian professions, to consider a fight against Slavery as a fight for God.

Now, when the mind of England, and it may almost be said of the civilized part of mankind, has been relieved from the incubus which had weighed on it ever since the *Trent* outrage, and when we are no longer feeling towards the Northern Americans as men feelt towards those with whom they may be on the point of struggling for life or death; now, if ever, is the time to review our position, and consider whether we have been feeling what ought to have been felt, and wishing what ought to have been wished, regarding the contest in which the Northern States are engaged with the South.

In considering this matter, we ought to dismiss from our minds, as far as possible, those feelings against the North which have been engendered, not merely by the *Trent* aggression, but by the previous anti-British effusions of newspaper writers and stump orators. It is hardly worth while to ask how far these explosions of ill humor are anything more than might have been anticipated from ill-disciplined minds, disappointed of the sympathy which they justly thought they had a right to expect from the great anti-slavery people, in their noble enterprise. It is almost superfluous to remark, that a democratic Government always shows worse where other Governments generally show best, on its outside; that unreasonable people are much more noisy than the reasonable; that the froth and scum are the part of a violently fermenting liquid that meets the eyes, but are not its body and substance. Without insisting on these things, I contend that all previous cause of offence should be considered as canceled by the reparation which the American Government has so amply made; not so much the reparation itself, which might have been so made as to leave still greater cause of permanent resentment behind it, but the manner and spirit in which they have made it. These have been such as most of us, I venture to say, did not by any means expect. If reparation were made at all, of which few of us felt more than a hope, we thought that it would have been made obviously as a concession to prudence, not to principle. We thought that there would have been truckling to the newspaper editors and supposed fire-eaters who were crying out for retaining the prisoners at all hazards. We expected that the atonement, if atonement there were, would have been made with reservations, perhaps under protest. We expected that the correspondence would have been spun out, and a trial made to induce England to be satisfied with less; or that there would have been a proposal of arbitration; or that England would have been asked to make concessions in return for justice; or that if submission was made, it would have been made, ostensibly, to the opinions and wishes of Continental Europe. We expected anything, in short, which would have been weak, and timid, and paltry. The only thing which no one seemed to expect is what has actually happened. Mr. LINCOLN's Government have done none of these things. *Like honest men, they have said in direct terms that our demand is right; that they yielded to it because it was just; that if they themselves had received the same treatment they would have demanded the same reparation; and that if what seemed to be the American side of a question was not the just side, they would be on the side of justice; happy as they were to find, after their resolution had been taken, that it was also the side which America had formerly defended.* Is there any one, capable of a moral judgment or feeling, who will say that his opinion of America and American statesmen is not raised by such an act, done on such grounds? The act itself may have been imposed by the necessity of the circumstances; but the reasons given, the principles of action professed, were their own choice. Putting the worst hypothesis possible, which it would be the height of injustice to entertain seriously, that the concession was really made solely to convenience, and that the profession of regard for justice was hypocrisy—even so, the ground taken, even if insincerely, is the most hopeful sign of the moral state of the American mind which has appeared for many years. That a sense of justice should be the motive which the rulers of a country rely on to reconcile the public to an unpopular, and what might seem a humiliating act; that the journalists, the orators, many lawyers, the Lower House of Congress, and Mr. LINCOLN's own Naval Secretary, should be told in the face of the world, by their own Government, that they have been giving public thanks, presents of swords, freedom of cities, all manner of heroic honors to the author of an act which, though not so intended, was lawless and wrong, and for which the proper remedy is confession and atonement; that this should be the accepted policy (supposing it to be nothing higher) of a democratic republic, shows even unlimited democracy to be a better thing than many Englishmen have lately been in the habit of considering it, and goes some way toward proving that the aberrations of a moving multitude are only fatal when the better instructed have not the virtue or the courage to front them boldly. Nor ought it to be forgotten, to the honor of Mr. LINCOLN's Government, that in doing what was in itself right, they have done also what was best fitted to allay the animosity which was daily becoming more bitter between the two nations so long as the question remained open. They have put the brand of confessed injustice upon that rankling and vindictive resentment with which the profligate and passionate part of the American Press has been threatening us in the event of concession, and which is to be manifested by some dire revenge, to be taken, as they pretend, after the nation is extricated from its present difficulties. Mr. LINCOLN has done what depended on him to make this spirit expire with the occasion which raised it up; and we shall have ourselves chiefly to blame if we keep it alive by the further prolongation of that stream of vituperative eloquence, the source of which, even now, when the cause of quarrel has been amicably made up, does not seem to have run dry.

Let us, then, without reference to these jars, or to the declamations of newspaper writers on either side of the Atlantic, examine the American question as it stood from the beginning; its origin, the purpose of both the combatants, and its various possible or probable issues.

MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

MEXICO DESIRES A MONARCHY.

The *Moniteur*, of Feb. 1, publishes a letter from Vera Cruz, stating that the excitement of the Mexicans was beginning to subside. The idea of an arrangement was no longer rejected *a priori* as treason against the nation. There were serious indications that a party was forming which was disposed to repudiate a Government which has been so fatal to the country. The enlightened inhabitants did not look for war, and the sound-thinking portion of the population *demanded the unity of the country under an independent constitutional monarchy.* A foreign prince would doubtless rally all sympathies. The allies should take care not to put forth any pretensions on their own account, which, as they would give rise to ideas of conquest, could not fail to wound the national self-respect.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

From the Courrier des Limanche.

The idea of creating a royal throne in favor of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is of less recent date than may be generally supposed. Even before making preparations for the Mexican Expedition, the Cabinet of the Tuileries sounded the intentions of the Court of Vienna as to the eventual reception which the offer of the throne of Mexico to an Austrian Prince might be likely to meet with. The Cabinet of Vienna did not show itself very eager to close with the offer, although great care was taken at first to say nothing about equivalents. is only within the last few weeks that it has been shadowed forth in a very delicate manner. The idea of a connexity between the trans-oceanic extension of the Austrian power and the excision of some of its possessions in Europe. It will be readily understood that this confirmation of suspicions previously entertained was ill calculated to remove the objections at Vienna, and the offer made to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN continued to be looked upon very coldly. The idea then arose of finding some further compensation for Austria in Europe. It was believed, on good grounds, that Turkey would not be altogether intractable, if a good pecuniary indemnity and other advantages were offered against the cession of Herzegovine, as a measure conducive to the peace of Europe. There was certainly a chance at one time that this combination would have had a chance of success at Vienna. But the latest news leads to the supposition that great difficulties are in the way. The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, which so seriously took to heart the little affair of Suttorina, would never consent to such important territorial changes on the Lower Danube; and it does not appear that Paris and Vienna have made up their minds to go against Russia. We may add, as latest news, that, *according to a dispatch just received from Vienna, the Archduke Maximilian's Privy Councilor, M. Schurzenlechner, has just started for Mexico.*

From the Patrie.

The *Patrie*, which is certainly entitled to the credit of having had the earliest information of the wondrous scheme for settling the affairs of Italy by sending three armies to erect a throne in Mexico for an Austrian Archduke, asserts again that the scheme is "*not regarded as being impracticable*," and, being in the vein for king-making, goes on to say that all the other Republics in South America want monarchs from Europe.

The *Patrie* also says: "The allied troops are to advance on the City of Mexico early in March. There will be no nominal Commander-in-Chief. The military Commanders and the Admirals will act according to the decisions of a council of war, as in the expedition to China."

From the Opinion Nationale.

Not only Archduke MAXIMILIAN's Secretary, but the Archduke himself is about to proceed to Mexico. A Madrid telegram speaks of Austria *being almost ready to cede Venetia in exchange for Mexico.*

TONE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The London *Morning Post* renews the report that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will accept the throne of Mexico.

The *Globe* remarks that while Great Britain will adhere to the more limited Constitution, she would, of course, be glad to see a sound, orderly and vigorous Government established in that country.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says four more batteries of artillery have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to start at an hour's notice.

MAXIMILIAN ACCEPTS THE CROWN.

A dispatch dated at Vienna, Feb. 4, says Austria will accept the throne of Mexico for the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, but will not cede Venetia in exchange.

A New Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Observer.

There is reason to believe that attempts will shortly be made to connect England and America once more by the electric telegraph, and this time with greater increased prospects of permanent success. Recent occurrences have impressed the Governments of England and of the United States with the enormous importance of such a means of communication, and the President and Government of the United States have decided on giving every support in their power to any well-considered project of that kind. The Government of the United States have in a liberal manner offered to subscribe one-half of the sum which would be required for making the cable, and give the use of vessels of their navy in assisting to lay it, provided the British Government will grant the remaining portion of the sum. Mr. CYRUS FIELD, who took so active a part in reference to the former Atlantic telegraph, has, we are informed, undertaken a mission to this country, for the purpose of inducing the British Government to act in a spirit of equal liberality, and coöperating with this friendly offer on the part of the United States. As further evidence of the friendly spirit which has actuated this offer, the Government of the United States are perfectly content that the telegraph should have its terminus on British territory, as that will afford the nearest point of communication with England or Ireland. Any arrangements that would be entered into between the two Governments would of course provide for the efficient working and use of the line, and would guarantee its protection by both countries in the event of hostilities. We are at a loss to see upon what grounds our Government can refuse to respond favorably to the offer, which, if not already made, will shortly be submitted to its consideration. The cost of the cable, calculated with the greatest amount of care, and with every improvement, would not be greater than that which was expended on the line from Malta to Alexandria, and which was wholly defrayed by the Government. Our interests with the American continent are not less important than those with India, and even if greater importance were to be attached to our Eastern possessions, it would only render still more necessary a line across the Atlantic, seeing that with the telegraphs which already exist on the American continent, and which now extend to the Pacific coast, it would afford a means of rapid and valuable communication, from the West, with China and our Indian Empire.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds are without material variation. Consols closed on Monday at 92¾ @ ¾.

Money continues easy and abundant.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 3—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices steady.

No market at Manchester since the *Asia*.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. call Wheat and Flour exceedingly quiet, but prices unaltered; Corn also quiet at 31s. @ 31s. 3d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork dull and still declining. Bacon steady. Tallow and Lard quiet.

PRODUCE—Sugars dull and 3d. @ 6d. cheaper. Rice steady. Coffee inactive. Resin without change. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, but unaltered. Ashes—No sales reported.

LONDON MARKETS.

American WHEATS in fair demand at late rates. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA steady and in fair demand. RICE firm. TALLOW flat; Y. C. 46s. 9d. @ 47s.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

By *Telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown.*

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Sales of cotton to-day, 3,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at unchanged quotations.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for goods and yarns being inactive.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and generally easier. Bacon is steady and unchanged.

PRODUCE—The transactions in the Produce markets have been small, and the market is generally steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Consols closed to-day at 92⅝ @ 92⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were made as follows: Erie Railroad, 28½ @ 29½; Illinois Central, 44 @ 43 discount.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR PADUCAH CORRESPONDENCE.

OPENING OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER TO A LOYAL COUNTRY—COTTON PORTS—CUTTING OFF REBEL COMMUNICATION—LETTERS FOUND IN THE REBEL CAMP, ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PADUCAH, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

When you ascend the Tennessee River some fifty miles above Fort Henry, you reach a section inhabited by Union men. By reference to a map, your readers will see that the County of Wayne, Tenn., borders a few miles on the Tennessee, and the County of Hardin lies on both sides of it. These counties, despite the terror, gave large Union majorities in June last, and elected Union men to the Legislature in August. From refugees I learn that the people there have held out faithfully in their loyalty, but few having yielded, although general discouragement has prevailed on account of the tardy progress of the Government. North of these counties, on the river, lie Perry and Decatur Counties, where Union men are numerous in proportion to the population. The river touches upon Tishamingo County, Miss., which gave an overwhelming majority of 1,800 against secession last Winter. I have been informed that the Union sentiment is still ruling there, but secretly, because of outside pressure. It has been the policy of the rebel leaders to establish camps in Union localities to overawe the people. This was done at Corinth, a railroad station in Tishamingo. Lauderdale County, Ala., and nearly or quite all of the northern counties in Alabama were strongly Union at the time of the secession of the State. The citizens took the matter greatly to heart, and their representatives so withstood the traitors at first, in the Convention, that YANCEY threatened North Alabama with coercion, which they defied. But the leaders at length deserted the cause of their country, and betrayed and led off the people into acquiescence in the deed done at Montgomery. "Let us all go together," was the word, and "They will attempt to coerce us." These two phrases passed around, and operated like magic, until at length the stars and stripes, which floated for a month or two over some of their county towns after the ordinance of secession had been adopted, came down, and many of the people joined in the rebellion. The last place at which the Union flag floated, was in Athens, Limestone County. Still, in all this region, there remain the seeds of loyalty, which will soon spring up and overrun the soil, with proper attention on the part of the authorities.

But a result of this great victory is a cutting off of the main channel of rebel communication East and West. Already our forces have destroyed the trestle-work approaching the bridge of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, crossing the Tennessee eighteen miles above Fort Henry. The *Conestoga* (gunboat) has proceeded up the river to clear out all the rebel steamers on the Tennessee. Three boats, the *Lynn Boyd*, the *Sam Kirkman* and *Sam Orr* were burnt by the rebels. Other boats retreated up the river, but were followed by the *Conestoga*. They must be destroyed or captured, or else they must destroy a span of the old bridge across the river at Florence, and attempt to run above the Muscle Shoals. Whether the gunboat can follow them over the shoals on the flood tide, or not, is not certainly known. If so, another bridge on which the Memphis and Charleston Railroad crosses the river at Decatur, will stop their retreat just above the shoals. If the rebels make a break in this for the escape of their boats, they will themselves interrupt the most important of all their lines of East and West communication; and if not, the boats must be captured or destroyed. But as the Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes for many miles near the Tennessee River, near the Muscle Shoals, and approaches very near it at Tuscumbia, opposite Florence, it is to be presumed that our gunboats will send ashore men from their crews and destroy such portions of the road as may be necessary to make the interruption of that line of communication sure and complete.

Another result of this victory is the opening of a number of cotton ports. Florence, Tuscumbia and Eastport annually export large amounts of very fine cotton; and, as the people were at best made unwilling victims of the rebellion, it is reasonable to suppose that, if they shall be assured of the continued protection of the Government, they will gladly bring forward their cotton to market.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

The many refugees from Tennessee would doubtless read with interest the following list of prisoners. Some of these men, no doubt, have relatives wandering over the North, like the writer, refugees from the tyranny of the rebellious oligarchy which has usurped power in the South, and rules it with a rod of iron.

Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Tighlman.
Maj. Lee, Fifteenth Arkansas.
Capt. Leech, Alabama Battery.
Capt. H. L. Jones, (of Paducah,) Quartermaster's Department.
Capt. John McLaughlin, Quartermaster's Department.
Capt. Jones, (from Iowa,) Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Hayden, (of Nashville,) Engineers.
A. A. A. Gen., Maj. W. Lafayette McConnico, of Franklin, Tenn.
Capt. Jesse Taylor, Jackson, Tenn., Artillery.
Lieut. W. O. Watts, (formerly of Cincinnati, now of Nashville,) Artillery.
Lieut. F. J. Weller.
Surgeon Voorhies, Medical Department.
Assistant Surgeon Horton, Medical Department.
First Sergeant J. H. Laughlin, Fifteenth Arkansas.
Privates B. T. Starr, J. W. Sims, Fifteenth Arkansas.
Sergeant J. R. Smith, Third Alabama Battery.
Sergeant H. Ried, Third Alabama Battery.
Privates R. N. Fleming, S. S. Sears, James Nolan, Samuel Curry, J. C. Cooper, John Fleming, Corporal M. D. Killingworth, Corporal J. M. Phillips, privates P. J. Philips, J. O. Winstead, Third Alabama Battery.
Privates J. L. Harris, A. K. Harris, John Harris, W. N. Sutherland, J. M. Bevis, Twenty-seventh Alabama.
Privates Geo. McDonald, Thomas Hailey, John Golden, James Carroll, William Ryan, Tenth Tennessee.
Corporal Z. J. Waters, privates John Kelly, R. M. Kerr, Forty-eighth Tennessee.
Corporal M. Taylor, private G. L. Yunt, Fifty-first Tennessee.
Sergeants John Jones, W. B. Cubine, H. C. Hallum, W. H. Selkirk, Corporals S. W. Greenleaf, Ed. Drake, privates Carroll Greu, John Asrum, John Hicks, G. W. Byrd, J. H. Boswell, James Philips, John Gerald, Corporal N. Copass, privates N. Waldrop, Wm. Renfrew, Daniel Hartsell, W. R. Baswell, Patrick McEvery, L. Berhitt, Thos. Buckingham, Patrick Staut, C. C. Brooks, C. C. Whitford, Jonn Elliott, A. P. Saltsgiver, Alex. Joyce, Thos. Moran, Mike Dorsey, L. A. Garvin, A. G. Gibson, L. B. Jones, John Hardin, Wm. Daniels, Wm. Carter, Thos. Philips, James Campbell, D. W. Staten, James McHugh, W. H. Rutherford, L. B. Themason, John Wyatt, E. F. Lyle, M. M. Bailey, M. V. Ray, S. R. Miles, B. Sharp, H. Carter, W. J. Mills, C. C. Jones, S. G. Casey, James Masselling, G. W. Cottrell, H. C. Peck, Fred. Walter, O. T. Wilkinson, John C. Hickey, John Long, R. C. Gaines, T. M. Merritt, J. T. Marshall, J. W. Marshall, P. O'Doherty, G. H. Currin, James Green, Alfred Renfrew, First Tennessee Artillery.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FOUND AT FORT HENRY.

The following is an extract of a letter to Capt. EMPSON THOMPSON, Fort Heiman, Kentucky, from a lady friend, his cousin. The lady had not written him before, because she did not know his address. She hopes now to be able to "keep up with him." If so, she will be faster than our cavalry:

"Your letters found us in the most gloomy state imaginable. Our late defeat (at Mills Spring) has affected us terribly, and you can imagine our feelings in regard to the Tennessee River. We certainly think you are in a most perilous situation. I have never experienced such conflicting feelings of excitement and melancholy as I have this week. I hope, and cannot but feel, that this reverse must work to our good. I am very anxious, and pa is too, to know exactly how many more you have at Heiman and Henry—if you are organized—and if so, the officers. Do you expect to stay there? Have you any fortifications or cannon? If not, how do you expect to hold out against the enemy? And what would become of you? Would you have reinforcements from Henry? Or would both places be attacked at once?

We feel the utmost anxiety in regard to you. Are you comfortable? Are many of your men sick?

WOOD'S Regiment were in the fight (at Mill Spring.) We heard there were forty killed out of it, but we have not heard who they were—nor have we heard the names of the wounded. Only one was killed from Dr. MCGAUGHTY'S Company. Indeed, we have scarcely heard anything reliable. The rumors are so numerous and confused we cannot place any reliance in them. Dr. McG. is in the neighborhood now, and will remain until the first of March."

The above letter is dated "Mountain House," Jan. 31.

The following is an extract from a letter from a lady to her husband, dated "Brandon, Miss., Jan. 29."

"Oh! I fear we are going to see trouble; but I hope for the best. My darling, what will I do if you have a fight at Fort Henry? I am so uneasy for you; but we must put our trust in Him who ruleth everything. * * * * I hope you have everything fixed up at Fort Henry, and are safe. If the enemy should come, I do hope and pray that you may be able to kill the very last one of them; and if not, to frighten them so they will never attempt the same game any more.

The weather has been just like Spring for the last two or three weeks; but to-day it commenced raining, and is getting quite cold. The peach and plum trees are all in bloom, and everything looks like Spring; but I expect it is going to freeze before long."

Another sensible letter from a good old lady regrets that we had not submitted to Mr. LINCOLN'S Government at once. Then we might have saved something. But now she fears all will be lost. Some of the letters from ladies are very affecting, and excite one's commiseration, and an inward curse from the heart's depths upon the heads of JEFF. DAVIS, YANCEY and Company, who have brought, by their ambition, so much sorrow to the hearts of the fair daughters of the South. TENNESSEEAN.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Monday's Business in the Legislature—Mr. Benedict's Bill to Prevent Frauds in Street-Openings—Economy in the Cloak-Room—Rejoicing for the Victory.

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

Mr. CODDINGTON, this morning, presented a petition in behalf of the Eye Infirmary of your City, for a renewal of the annual appropriation of $1,000. The bill for the better protection of mechanics, laborers and furnishers of building materials in the Counties of Kings and Queens, of which I gave a synopsis at the time of its introduction, was reported, this morning, for the consideration of the House, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A similar bill is, I believe, pending for the City and County of New-York, and this report of the Committee is interesting, as showing what will probably be the general course of action in regard to such bills. The Committee on Claims reported adversely to a number of claimants, and the House indorsed their reports. This Committee is determined that none of these multitudinous claims shall be allowed unless they are thoroughly convinced that they ought to be paid. Heretofore they have often gone through favorably upon a tide of manufactured sympathy toward the claimant, even when there was some doubt of their validity. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably upon the bill to prevent frauds upon laborers and those in search of employment. This is a bill intended to correct some of the abuses growing out of the Intelligence-office system. Mr. LEARY gave notice of a bill to prevent kidnapping in the City and County of New-York, and Mr. CODDINGTON of one to regulate the Corporation advertising in your City. Mr. TALLMAN introduced the bill noticed two or three days since, for authorizing the construction of a Railroad in Tenth-avenue and other streets. Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill to prevent frauds in opening streets and avenues in New-York City. Of Mr. CODDINGTON'S bill, the first section provides that within twenty days after the passage of the act, the Comptroller shall ascertain, by the examination of the editors, publishers, and other persons, under oath, and by such other methods as he may deem fit, the names of the three daily papers who have had the largest circulation within the limits of the City and County of New-York, during the six months next preceding the passage of the act, and shall communicate the names of said papers to the Mayor, to each branch of the Common Council, to each of the Heads of the Departments, and to the Board of Supervisors. Section second provides, that for and during one year after the date of this communication, the proceedings of both branches of the Common Council, and the Board of Supervisors, the official canvass of each election, and all advertisements that may be required by law or ordinance of the Common Council, to be published at the expense of the City or County, in connection with opening of streets, the meeting of committees, or the business of any department, shall be published in each of the said newspapers, regularly, and that for this service they shall be paid eight cents, and no more, for each folio so published. Section third provides that no other paper shall be employed by any City official to do this printing, and that no money shall be paid by the City to any other papers, for such printing. Section fourth provides that the examination shall be renewed at the end of each year, and the provisions of the second section shall apply to the three papers then found to have the largest circulation.

Mr. THOMAS, of Wayne, called up his resolution declaring that the appointment of two Doorkeepers for the cloak-room is an unnecessary expense, and made a humorous speech in favor of economy generally. The whole subject was laid upon the table after brief debate, even under the pressure of "yeas and nays." During the calling of the roll, Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, asked leave, as a question of privilege, to announce that dispatches had been received stating that Fort Donelson and Savannah had both been captured completely. The announcement was received with the most uproarious applause by members and spectators. Mr. BENEDICT added the news that PILLOW, BUCKNER, and JOHNSTON were prisoners. Hereupon Mr. BURR, of Fulton County, moved that the House give three cheers, and the members rising, gave their assent to the motion in three rousing cheers, which did honor alike to their patriotism and their lungs. The call then proceeded, with the above-mentioned result. Mr. ALVORD then called up the concurrent resolution of the Senate to adjourn from the 19th inst. to the 25th inst. Mr. OGDEN moved to amend by inserting the 20th for the 19th, and Mr. PIERCE moved to still further amend by inserting the 21st for the 20th, and the 24th for the 25th. The last amendment was voted down by a vote of 25 to 62. Mr.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

An artillery reserve, numbering about 650 men, has been formed at Camp Duncan, Capitol Hill, Washington, under the command of Major HUNT, of the Sixth Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. MCCLELLAN, with the *ex officio* rank of Colonel. The companies forming this reserve are the following: First Artillery, Companies E and G; Second Artillery, B and L; Third Artillery, F and K; Fourth Artillery, G. There are several vacancies in these companies, and any old soldier has a fine chance of being made a non-commissioned officer at once. Company G, of the First Artillery, is a light company, 115 strong at present, with room for 40 more recruits. The battery of this company is six 24-pound brass howitzers.

There is considerable talk as to what will be done with those Southern prisoners who are on their way North from Roanoke Island. It is very certain that they will have to be provided for in some safe place. Governor's Island will accommodate about twelve hundred, and Bedloe's Island about five hundred. Fort Richmond, Staten Island, is not yet fit for the reception of prisoners. Fort Lafayette has been set apart for political prisoners, and Fort Hamilton is garrisoned by the Eighth Infantry, the First Battalion of the Twelfth being outside the fort altogether, in a building erected especially for them. There is therefore no room there. One of our cotemporaries speaks of "a large garrison at Fort Hamilton, some of which are very efficient as gunners." The fact is that half-a-dozen men from Governor's Island, under the immediate charge of Sergeant JOYCE, have been at Fort Hamilton for some months past, and the only gun they use in stopping vessels is a 24-pounder, planted nearly opposite the main entrance to the fort, and always kept loaded. Ordnance-Sergeant MCBRIDE is in command of this gun. He is an old Mexican soldier of great experience.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, the bark *A. Haughton*, store-ship of Commodore PORTER'S fleet, was put into commission, with the following list of officers:

Acting-Master, in command, NEWELL GRAHAM; Acting-Master's Mate and Executive Officer, —— Treadwell; Paymaster's Clerk, Henry Cushing; Acting-Master's Mates, —— Clifton and W. L. Pavey.

Assistant-Paymaster CLIFTON HELEN, U. S. N., goes out in the *A. Haughton* as Paymaster of the fleet.

The new gunboat *Octorara* hauled down to receive her armament, which consists of four 24-pound brass carronades, and two 9-inch Dahlgren guns, on swivels.

The U. S. gunboat *Clifton* hauled out into the stream to-day to receive her powder.

The brig *E. P. Stewart* and schooner *S. T. Baker*, which have been chartered to take stores to Port Royal, arrived at the yard yesterday.

Bancroft on the Exchange of Prisoners.

LETTER ON THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS DURING THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

MY DEAR MR. BRADISH: The interest that attaches to the question of the exchange of prisoners between our loyal armies and the infatuated men still engaged in hopeless rebellion, has led me to look up the principles adopted by Great Britain in our war of independence. Not that there is any analogy between our war for independence, which was forced upon us by a wrongful policy, and the transient insurrection effected by a few desperate men in the States, which knew the General Government only by its benefits; but George the Third was devoted to the maintenance of the regal authority with the intensest bigotry, and by his narrow mind our ancestors were reputed guilty of treason in its worst form. The precedents which he established, may therefore be received as no derogation from his claim to sovereignty, and where they incline to mercy, they may be invoked as worthy of our consideration. To that end, leaving aside the vast number of papers on incidental questions, I ask to bring before the New-York Historical Society the few documents which show precisely the rule that was adopted, and to trace it from its source.

On the 13th of August, 1775, GAGE, in a letter to WASHINGTON, refused to accord to the Americans whom he had taken the rights of prisoners of war, saying, with the insolence which he thought would be acceptable at Court:

Gen. Gage to Gen. Washington.

AUGUST 13, 1775.

Britons, ever preëminent in mercy, have outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles your prisoners, whose lives, by the law of the land, are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hospitals, indiscriminately, if it true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the King.

But Great Britain was unable to carry on the war with troops levied from her own sons. The ministry entered upon measures for obtaining recruits and mercenaries from Germany, and Sir JOSEPH YORKE, Minister at the Hague, was asked to give his advice on the subject. In his reply, he represented the necessity of adopting a system of exchanges:

Sir Joseph Yorke to Secretary Weymouth.

FROM THE HAGUE, Sept. 5, 1775.

First, as to the procuring recruits from Germany, I really think that if it be more convenient to His Majesty to afford us the necessary assistance in his Electoral Dominions, we may be furnished with recruits to any number, and at a tolerable easy rate. I have been lately engaged in much discussion and inquiry about the practicability of such a plan, at the request of Lord BARRINGTON, and in concert with Gen. KEPPEL, to whom his Lordship likewise applied, and as he is now upon his return to England, he will be able and willing to give your Lordship all the information possible upon this subject, for he understands it thoroughly.

Secondly, as to the military force which princes upon the continent may be engaged to supply in the course of the present contest between Great Britain and her colonies, that is a point of much more difficult and extensive discussion. I am to take it for granted, that such troops so demanded, would be only meant to serve in Europe; for I must beg leave to mention an anecdote, relative to the Hessian troops in Scotland, in 1745, which was very embarrassing. I mean the difficulty made by them to combat our only enemy, the rebels, for want of a carrel for the exchange of prisoners, a point impossible for us to grant, because we could not treat upon it with rebels, which made the late Duke of Cumberland (while the few who knew it were enjoined secresy) get rid of them as fast as he could, and never attempt to bring them to action. I am afraid, was it ever intended to send such troops to America, we should not find them more pliable there than in Europe, and their fears would still be greater, as the objects and the ideas they would give rise to would be all new."

Meantime, the successes of MONTGOMERY in Canada had secured many prisoners of distinction. Congress was anxious for the liberation of Col. ETHAN ALLEN, who had been maltreated, and came, among others, to the following resolutions:

DECEMBER 2, 1775.

Resolved, That an exchange of prisoners will be proper, citizens for citizens, officers for officers of equal rank, and soldier for soldier.

The Congress being informed that Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, who was taken prisoner near Montreal, is confined in irons on board a vessel in the river St. Lawrence:

Resolved, That Gen. WASHINGTON be directed to apply to Gen. HOWE on this matter, and desire that he may be exchanged.

In obedience to these resolutions, WASHINGTON, on the 18th of December, 1775, wrote to HOWE, complaining that Col. ETHAN ALLEN had been thrown into irons, and treated like a felon, and threatening retaliation. To this letter he added the following postscript:

Postscript of a Letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Howe.

DECEMBER 18, 1775.

If an exchange of prisoners taken on each side in this unnatural contest is agreeable to Gen. HOWE, he will please to signify as much to his most obedient, &c.

To this insinuation, HOWE at that time returned no answer. On the following day he wrote to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, as follows:

Gen. Howe to Lord George Germain.

DECEMBER 19, 1775.

MR. WASHINGTON, commanding the rebel army, presuming upon the number and rank of the prisoners in his possession, has threatened retaliation in point of treatment to any prisoners of theirs in our power, and proposes an exchange, which is a circumstance I shall not answer in positive terms, nor shall I enter upon such a measure without the King's orders.

Before this letter reached England the question had been decided. Treaties with the kinglings of Germany for mercenary troops having been signed, and numerous recruits having been enlisted at the various recruiting stations which the British Government kept open in the German empire, and the time for the embarkation of the troops having come, Lord GEORGE wrote to Gen. HOWE:

Lord George Germain to Gen. Howe.

FEBRUARY 1, 1776.

This letter will be intrusted to the care of the Commander of His Majesty's ship *Greyhound*, who will also deliver up to you the officers of the privateer fitted out by the rebels, under a commission from Congress, and taken by one of Admiral GRAVES' squadron. The private His Majesty's ships, but the officers having refused so to do, it has been judged fit to send them back to America, for the same obvious reasons that induced the sending back the rebel prisoners, taken in arms, upon the attack of Montreal, in September last.

It is hoped that the possession of these prisoners will enable you to procure the release of such of His Majesty's officers and loyal subjects as are in the disgraceful situation of being prisoners to the rebels: for, although it cannot be that you should enter into any treaty or agreement with rebels for a regular cartel for exchange of prisoners, yet I doubt not but your own discretion will suggest to you the means of effecting such exchange without the king's dignity and honor being committed, or His Majesty's name used in any negotiation for that purpose; and I am the more strongly urged to point out to you the expediency of such a measure, on account of the possible difficulties which may otherwise occur in the case of foreign troops serving in North America. I am, &c.

HOWE'S letter of the 19th of December, '75, was received by Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, on the 6th of February, but it required no attention, for it had been fully answered by the letter of the 1st of February.

Meantime, the siege of Boston had been pressed, and HOWE was driven out of New-England. It was at Halifax that, on the 11th of May, he received the Secretary's letter, directing exchanges of prisoners to be made, and he took it with him to New-York Harbor.

Soon after the arrival of Lord HOWE, Gen. HOWE made an overture to WASHINGTON, by letter, on the subject of their respective treatment of prisoners; the attempt at a correspondence failed from an error in form; but on the 20th of July, PATERSON, his Adjutant-General, formally announced that now Gen. HOWE had authority to accede to a proposal of exchanging Gov. SKENE for Mr. LOVELL. As much time had elapsed since the proposal was made, WASHINGTON reserved the subject for the decision of Congress.

JULY 22, 1776.

The Congress took into consideration the report of the Committee respecting an exchange of prisoners: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief in each department be empowered to negotiate an exchange of prisoners in the following manner: One continental officer for one of the enemy of equal rank, either in the land or sea service, soldier for soldier, sailor for sailor, and one citizen for another citizen.

That each State hath a right to make any exchange they think proper, for prisoners taken from them or by them.

JULY 24, 1776.

Resolved, That Gen. WASHINGTON be empowered to agree to the exchange of Gov. SKENE for Mr. JAMES LOVELL.

WASHINGTON sent to Lieut.-Gen. HOWE a letter, July 30, 1776, conforming to these votes; and on the 1st of August, Gen. HOWE, addressing his letter to WASHINGTON, in his capacity as General, wrote as follows:

Gen. Howe to Gen. Washington.

AUG. 1, 1776.

Wishing sincerely to give relief to the distresses of all prisoners, I shall readily consent to the mode of exchange which you are pleased to propose, namely, "Officers for officers of equal rank, soldier for soldier, citizen for citizen," the choice to be made by the respective commanders for their own officers and men. You must be sensible that deserters cannot be included in this arrangement; and for the mode of exchange in the naval line, I beg leave to refer you to the Admiral.

This is the way in which a system for the exchange of prisoners was established. During the progress of hostilities, various incidental discussions and interruptions took place, as, for example, it was questioned whether stragglers were to be considered as prisoners of war; whether exchanges should be immediate after captivity. When LEE was taken, HOWE regarded him as a deserter; and in this way exchanges were checked, till the Government directed LEE to be treated as a prisoner of war. When the army of BURGOYNE surrendered, a difficulty arose respecting the validity of the Convention, unless it should be ratified by the authority of the King; but essentially the rule of proceeding remained unchanged during the war of independence, as established on the part of Britain by the letter of Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, of Feb. 1, 1776.

There is a point in that letter to which I wish particularly to call your attention. In the direction for effecting exchanges, no distinction whatever is made between captives taken on board privateers, and captives taken in battle or in garrison. It even happened, that the first opportunity for entering upon exchanges is stated by the Secretary himself to proceed from the possession of prisoners "taken from a privateer, fitted out by the rebels, under a commission from Congress." Our Government need not fear to be as forbearing as Lord GEORGE GERMAIN and GEORGE III.

But on this subject of privateering, I beg leave to add one single suggestion. "Letters-of-marque," says HEFFTER—and there is no better authority—"are a legacy of the middle age and of its system of reprisals," and he regretted that the barbarous practice had not been renounced. By the famous declaration of the 16th of April, 1856, privateering was abolished forever alike by Britain and by France, and so many Powers gave their adhesion to the declaration that, to use the words of HEFFTER'S French translator, "it can henceforward be regarded as the general law of Europe." This being the case, the right of continuing the system can belong only to those Powers which were in possession of it when the declaration was made, and which have not acceded to the declaration. It does not follow that a new Power coming into existence subsequent to that declaration has a right to resort to the system. The application of this view to our present unhappy domestic strife is obvious. Since the United States have forborne the use of privateers, the privateers of the insurgents ought not to have been admitted at all into the harbors of France or England, or other Powers who were parties to the noble declaration of April, 1856. I remain, my dear MR. BRADISH, ever yours, very truly,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

LUTHER BRADISH, LL. D., President of the New-York Historical Society.

The Panola *Star* says that the Mississippi Legislature has passed the supplemental act increasing the authorized change notes to be issued by the railroads to $1,275,000. The Memphis and Charleston railroad is authorized to issue $250,000, and it is required to keep an office of redemption at Iuka. The principal feature of this measure consists of the fact that all the roads which accept the bill are required to receive in payment for freight and passage the issues of each other, thereby making each a security for the other, and securing the final redemption of all issues made by the different roads.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Numbers enumerated, 70, 72—1 P. C.—74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 284, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 11.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 19, 47. On Demurrer Calendar, Nos. 190, 348, 158, 352, 353, 82, 311, 360, 361, 363, 364, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 224, 292, 300, 344, 351.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 128, 600, 1595, 2045, 1552, 435, 1717, 1683, 1777, 1300, 8, 125, 201, 839, 868, 1105, 1145.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3323, 601, 691, 701, 723, 795, 2867, 613, 2397, 3069, 2987, 1005, 3343, 2643, 3211, 1097, 3329. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 1559, 3392, 3566, 3258, 2352, 2922, 1854, 3196, 3198, 2072, 3556, 3008, 3140, 3190.

An Interesting Question of Title—The Probability that there will be Future Governors of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Petition of the Trustees of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School.—In 1786 Dr. John Boker, by his will, left a valuable estate in the Nineteenth Ward of this City, in trust to Trinity Church for the purpose of establishing a "Charity School," at which it was proposed to educate, support and maintain such children as should be admitted as pupils. At the expiration of the life estates in the property, the Governor of the State was authorized by the will of the testator to collect the rents, &c., of such property, and apply such collections to the uses mentioned.

An Act of the Legislature of 1806 incorporated the "New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School," which was endowed with this estate, under a grant from all the survivors of the persons having an estate for life therein.

In 1859, the Legislature authorized the Supreme Court to order a sale of and conveyance of such portions of the property, from time to time, upon the application of the trustees of the school, or of any person holding a life estate in any part of the lands, (upon notice to the trustees or to the holders of such life estates,) "as shall be necessary to pay any assessment or assessments imposed or to be imposed upon said lands, or any part thereof." This sale was to be conducted as the Court should direct, but should not impair or offset the right of any lessee of any part of said lands, nor any right therein, or claim thereto, of any heir-at-law of said John Boker."

This was a proceeding under the act of 1859, upon the application of the trustees, to sell for the purposes authorized by the act.

The purchasers, however, becoming doubtful as to the validity of the title conveyed, or proposed to be conveyed, applied to the Court at Special Term to be released from their bids.

On that motion, the moving parties contended that as the Governor of the State had never been made a party to the proceeding in any manner, and as the will vested in him the fee in trust, after the termination of the life estates, many of which had not expired, any title which might be conveyed to them as purchasers under and in pursuance of these proceedings, would be invalid as against the Governor's title at the expiration of such life estate.

In opposition to the motion, the trustees urged first, that the fact there would be a Governor of New-York at the time fixed by the will was a contingency. Secondly, that the act of 1806, would have the effect to prevent the Governor who shall be in office when the life estates terminate from asserting his right to administer the trust and claiming to eject the Corporation upon whom it was conferred by the act.

And whether that act was valid or not, the act of 1859 would pass a good title to the purchaser under these proceedings. It was also insisted that there were numerous precedents in the statutes and reports of this State to justify the validity of the title which the purchasers under these proceedings would obtain.

The Court, however, held adversely to the views of the petitioners, giving judgment discharging the purchasers from their bids. That decision was published in the TIMES of Jan. 10th last.

The trustees appealed to this Court, where the same questions are pending. The appeal was yesterday argued and decision was reserved.

M. S. Bidwell for the trustees; Wakeman & Latting for purchasers.

The Pilot Commission Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. *The Pilot Commissioners.*—This was a *certiorari* to bring up for review the record of the proceedings of the defendants in revoking the license of the relator as a pilot. The case was fully stated in the TIMES of Jan. 23. The Court has now superseded the writ.

Liability of Factors for Disobedience of Orders—An Old Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Isaac M. Millbank et al. vs. *Alexander Dennis. ton, et al.*—This action was brought in 1847, to recover damages of the defendants for an alleged violation of orders, and other misconduct, as factors for the sale of 5,000 barrels of flour for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs did business in New-Orleans and New-York, and the defendants were a Liverpool firm.

Before the consignment of the flour, as alleged, the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants that they were about to ship to them 5,000 barrels, and asked for their views of the market. The defendants wrote the plaintiffs not to operate to any extent in flour or breadstuffs, giving their reasons. But before this letter was received, the plaintiffs shipped the flour, and wrote the defendants, advising them thereof. Meantime the Corn Law Bill passed Parliament, received the approval of Her Majesty, and took effect immediately.

The plaintiffs claim that by the conduct of the defendants they lost $14,500, for which they ask judgment.

The defence is that the order left the time of selling to the consignees, and that they sold on good faith, and to the best advantage.

The plaintiffs reply that they directed the defendants not to sell under 22s., until the operation of the new Corn Law had produced its results. They also insist that the defendants had notice of the failure of the potato crop, &c., and that the early sale was therefore fraudulent.

The case is still on.

Edwards Pierrepont and James T. Brady, for plaintiffs. James Thompson and J. R. Whiting, for the defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Jas. J. Wall was placed on trial for the murder of Owen Phelan, at Harlem on the 31st of December last. At the time of the homicide the prisoner was a clerk on the steamboat *Sylvan Shore*, and on the night in question he met the deceased at a drinking saloon called the Alhambra, when a quarrel ensued between them, and after they left the saloon Phelan knocked the prisoner down, who immediately drew a pistol and shot the deceased, inflicting a wound from which he died three days after. There was no evidence as to the cause of the quarrel, but the facts above stated were corroborated by the dying declarations of the deceased. The testimony for the prosecution was closed, and the Court adjourned to this morning. The defence admit the killing, but claim that it was justifiable homicide.

Thos. Amoine, (colored,) who pleaded guilty to grand larceny on Monday, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Fred. O. Farnsworth, Wm. Artland, R. Flanagan, Thomas Doyle, Mary A. Monneypenny, and Samuel B. Althause were admitted to probate.

None of these wills contain matters of public interest.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Justices INGRAHAM, LEONARD and CLERKE, will hold Chambers from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M. Calendar taken up at 10.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wetmore vs. *Truslow.*—Motion granted.

Hawthorne vs. *Barnard et al.*—Judgment for sale granted.

Moat vs. *Cobb.*—Motion denied. $10 costs to abide event.

Haviland et al. vs. *Gay et al.*—Motion denied. $10 costs.

Williams vs. *Williams.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People on the relation of Ralph Noble vs. *Board of Commissioners of Pilots.*—*Certiorari* superseded.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

O'Neill vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Browning vs. *The Staten Island Oil and Candle Company et al.*—Order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs.

Sloan et al. vs. *Van Wyck et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Cipperly et al vs. *Sinclair.*—Order of Special Term reversed and the original motion directed to be heard on the fourth Monday of February, inst., costs $10, to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Coleman vs. *Mitchell.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Mitchell vs. *Spaulding et al.*—Order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs.

McMahon vs. *Allen.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Amstuck et al. vs. *Monaghan.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

Barsalou vs. *Pierson et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

North vs. *Sargeant.*—The former order to be modified so as to direct the new trial on payment of $85 19, hereby fixed as the costs of the trial and all subsequent proceedings. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Young, Admx vs. *Brush, et al.*—Referred back to Referee for further findings.

Janes vs. *Underhill.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Hoffman vs. *Van Norstrand.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Story vs. *Cooper.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

Rigney vs. *Ludlow, Jr.*—Judgment affirmed with $10 costs.

Benedict vs. *Lane.*—Judgment affirmed with $10 costs.

Conant vs. *Carhart.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Hunt vs. *Connor, Admx.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by presiding Justice Ingraham.

Walsh et al. vs. *Wardwell.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Westfield, Staten Island vs. *Brown.*—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

Lowenburg vs. *Stuart; Lyne* vs. *Field et al.; De Witt C. Haskins* vs. *New-Jersey Steamboat Company; Adolphus* vs. *Adolphus; Osborne et al.* vs. *Alexander; Overton, Jr.*, vs. *Rosevelt et al.; Hoffman* vs. *Dewey et al.*, (two cases)—Orders affirmed in each of these cases, with $10 costs.

Chadwick vs. *Booth et al.*—Order reversed, and appeal dismissed without costs.

Hotaling et al. vs. *Anne Marsh.*—Order reversed, without costs, and without prejudice to an application to the Justice who tried the case. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Dodge vs. *Osborn.*—Motion to strike cause from calendar, and for judgment, granted.

Schuffner vs. *Schweaber; Chittenden* vs. *Van Buren; Duncan* vs. *Lowber, impleaded; Dedraw* vs. *Lash; Hope* vs. *Girard et al; Meeker, Assignee, vs. Collins.*—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Brown et al. vs. *Buckingham.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

Tucker vs. *Atlantic Cotton Mills.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict, with costs.

Kinney vs. *Bellis.*—Decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs to be paid by appellant.

Brewer et al. vs. *The Marine Bank of Georgia et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Andrews vs. *The Artisans' Bank.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Hayden vs. *Colyer.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Ribau vs. *White et al.*—Decree of Surrogate affirmed with costs.

Northrup vs. *Breen.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Katz vs. *The People, &c.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Leavitt & others vs. Smith, impleaded, &c.—Ordered that the inquest taken in this action on the 17th day of January, 1862, be set aside, and the cause restored to the Calendar for trial, on payment to plaintiff's attorney $23 50, costs.

Dennistown & others vs. Madden & others.—Ordered that the report of the Referee in this matter, Henry Nicoll, Esq., be and the same is hereby confirmed.

Dennistown et al. vs. *Parsons et al.* Ordered that the appeal in this action to the General Term of this Court be dismissed.

Before Judge White.

Day vs. *Kingsland.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 18, 1862.

$35,000	U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	90¾	400	N. Y. Cen. R....	s30 82⅝
21,000	U. S. 6s '81...Coup.	90	250	do....	opg 82⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½ Yrly.	88	25	do....	82⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	55	125	do....	p&c 82⅝
5,000	do....	54¾	200	do....	b30 82⅝
25,000	Missouri State 6s.	47½	50	do....	s30 82⅝
5,000	do....	b30 47¾	50	do....	s15 82⅝
18,000	do....	47¾	250	Erie Railway....	34
3,000	Ill. War Loan....	80	150	do....	b10 34⅜
40,000	American Gold..	103½	300	do....	34⅜
10,000	do....	b30 103½	50	do....	b30 34⅞
50,000	do....	s60 103⅝	50	Erie Railway Prf....	58⅛
1,200	do....	103¾	600	do....	58⅛
50	Hudson River R....	38⅛	250	do....	b10 58⅛
100	do....	b60 38⅜	50	do....	58⅛
100	do....	38⅜	125	New-Jersey R....	125
150	do....	b60 39	150	Hud. Riv. R....	b60 39
100	P. M. S. Co., ex div.	95⅛	50	do....	b30 39⅛
50	do....	s10 95	100	do....	b30 39⅛
50	do....	s10 94⅞	50	do....	s10 38⅞
100	do....	b30 95	10	do....	38⅞
50	N. Y. Cen. R., opg	82⅛	200	Read. Railroad....	43
262	do....	p&c 82⅝	400	do....	43⅛
50	do....	s60 82⅝	100	do....	43⅛
350	Erie Railway....	34⅛	25	Mich. S. & N. I. R	22⅝
25	Erie Railway Pref..	58½	420	do....	22⅝
50	do....	58⅝	50	Mich. S. & N. I. g. s.	43⅛
71	do....	77⅞	50	do....	43⅛
5	Am. Ex. Bank....	81	150	do....	44
10	Metropol'n Bank....	86	100	do....	44⅛
5	Continen. Bank....	72	10	do....	44⅛
39,000	Amer. Gold	s30 103½	50	Panama R....	118½
51,000	do....	103⅝	5-5	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	63
80,000	do....	s60 103⅝	50	do....	s30 62⅞
5,000	do....	b60 103⅝	50	do....	s30 62⅞
45,000	do....	b20 103⅞	5	Clev., C. & Cin. R.	107
86,000	do....	103⅞	25	Clev. & Tol. R....	44⅜
30,000	do....	103⅞	200	do....	s60 44⅜
32	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97	420	do....	44⅜
50	do....	95¾	100	do....	45
50	Cum. Coal Pref....	5¾	100	do....	b15 45¼
100	do....	5¼	550	Chi. & Rk. I. R....	55
50	do....	5	400	do....	55½
125	P. M. S. Co., ex-d.	s30 95⅜	100	do....	b30 55⅜
50	do....	s10 95⅛	50	do....	b60 55⅞
90	do....	opg 96	100	do....	b60 55⅜
50	do....	opg 95¾	10	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	20
50	Hag. R. Pref....	30⅜	9	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. 2d P.	66

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg.	90⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref'd....	30⅜
110,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	90	200	Reading Railroad....	42⅝
9,000	U. S. 5s, '74.. Coup.	79⅝	200	Mich. Cen. R....	b30 51
1,000	do....	79¾	100	do....	53⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	55	200	do....	s30 53⅜
5,000	do....	54¾	25	M. S. & N. Ia. R....	22⅝
25,000	Missouri State 6s.	47½	50	do....	b30 22⅝
5,000	do....	b30 47¾	50	do....	22⅝
18,000	do....	47¾	5	U. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 44
3,000	Ill. War Loan....	80	125	do....	44
40,000	American Gold..	103⅜	85	Panama Railroad....	119
10,000	do....	b30 103⅜	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	b30 62⅜
50,000	do....	s60 103⅜	150	do....	b30 62⅜
1,200	do....	103¾	50	do....	62⅜
50	Hudson River R....	38⅛	50	Clev. & Pitts. R....	16¾
100	do....	b60 38⅜	350	Gal. & Chic. R..	b10 68½
100	do....	38⅜	250	do....	68⅝
150	do....	b60 39	100	Cleve. & Tol. R..	b30 44⅛
100	P. M. S. Co., ex div.	95⅛	100	do....	s10 44⅜
50	do....	s10 95	200	do....	44⅜
50	do....	s10 94⅞	100	do....	s10 44⅜
100	do....	b30 95	100	do....	44⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R., opg	82⅛	150	Chi. & R. I. R....	b30 54⅜
262	do....	p&c 82⅝	100	do....	b30 54⅜
50	do....	s60 82⅝	100	do....	s30 54⅜
350	Erie Railway....	34⅛	100	do....	s30 54⅜
25	Erie Railway Pref..	58½	100	do....	s30 54½

TUESDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

After the excitement and enthusiasm of yesterday, there was a calm tone to business affairs in the Street to-day. The Stock Market was less buoyant, and prices ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower, at one time, than the best sales of yesterday. But this quotation applies to only a portion of the Railway Share list, and to no part of the State or National securities or Railway mortgages, which were in free demand, and at the advanced prices of Monday. The disposition is strong to buy the 6 ℔ cents. of Kentucky, Illinois, &c., which pay their regular dividends, and also Tennessees and Missouris, whose coupons are in suspense. The 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds of the United States were also in demand, and 99@99¼ ℔ cent. paid for denominations under $1,000. A line of $100,000 United States 6 ℔ Cents. of 1881 coupon was taken at the Board this afternoon, and we hear of a similar sale, by private contract, at the same figure. The speculation in Gold partially recovered at the early Board, and an active business was done to the close of the day, amounting to over $500,000, including some private contracts. The recovery in the rate from yesterday's lowest sales was ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., but this was finally lost again, the quotation closing 103⅛@103⅜ ℔ cent. Opinions on the Street in regard to the course of the market for Gold continue to differ as widely as at any time since the suspension of the Banks at the close of December It is found, however, that the price of last week, 104½@104¾ brings forward sellers for an advance of the current exhibit demand, and the largest proportion of the business done at the Exchange Board is so evidently on speculation that legitimate or regular supply and demand are thrown altogether out of the question. The course of New-York Central Stock, as the barometer of the Share list, to-day, was first to a decline of ⅜ ℔ cent., compared with the closing rate of Monday, and then to quoted steadiness, closing 82⅛@82¾, as against 82¾@82¾ yesterday. The fluctuations in Erie were ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. In Michigan Southern, of both classes, there was a rise of ⅜@1 ℔ cent.; Illinois Central was steady, and the other Westerns ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. lower on most of the sales, but recovering to a steady demand late in the afternoon. The following are about the latest figures:

Central	82⅞	Panama	119
Erie	34⅛	Michigan Southern	22⅞
Erie Preferred	58⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	44
Toledo	44	Missouris	47¾
Rock Island	54½	Tennessees	55
Mich. Central	53⅜	United States 6s, '81..	90
Pacific	95		

The bids for the City Bank Shares, to-day, were as follows:

State of New-York	73½	Metropolitan	86
Commerce	77½	Shoe and Leather	81
Broadway	119	Continental	71
Ocean	65	St. Nicholas	73
B'k of the Republic	81	Marine	89
Bank of N. America	75	Park	94⅜
Hanover	65		

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	98	N. Ind. Goshen Line	86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	90	R. R. ℔ c. guar. by Mo.	39
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscr'n	89	Ill. Cen. ℔ c., '75	95¾
N. Y. Cen., '65, '69	102	T. H. & A. 1st ℔ c.	75
Erie 1st ds.	106½	T. H. & A. 2d ℔ c.	47
Erie sec'nds, ext. '64	100	I. C. & M. L. G. 1s	115
Erie seconds, '59	103¼	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	87
Erie thirds, 83	96	Ch. & N. W. thirds, 2d s.	46⅜
Erie fourths, '80	84	Ch. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie fifths, '88	75½	Han. & St. J. 1st ℔	37
Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1sts	79	New-Jersey Cen. 1sts	106
Hudson 1sts	103½	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	102
Hudson thirds, '75	86	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Hudson convert. '66	76	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem 1st-s, '60-73	100½	Chi. & Rk. I. 1sts	99
Harlem thirds, '68	72	L. S. & Wab. 1sts	77
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c.	97½	L. S. & Wab. seconds	46
Mich. Cen. 7 ℔ c.	89¾	Del. Lack. & West. firsts	101
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	86	Del. Lack. & West sec'ds	96
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	93½	Mil. & P. D. C. 1sts, pr. f.	76
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. Ass. R.	69¾	Mil. & P. D.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW YORK ATHENÆUM—DER FREISCHUTZ.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The later and more full dispatches relative to the capture of Fort Donelson, which we publish this morning, add to rather than detract from the immense importance of the victory, especially in a strategic point of view, and considering the great moral force which such a success must necessarily carry with it. Our men fought with a bravery which cannot be too highly extolled, and at a disadvantage in point of position which more than overbalanced their superiority of numbers. The nature of the ground, where the most severe fighting took place, was such that hardly more than one regiment could engage the enemy at the same time, and regiment after regiment in turn stood up before the concentrated fire of thousands of the enemy, and only fell back with the expenditure of all their ammunition. SCHWARTZ'S battery was captured by the enemy only after all the horses attached to it had been shot, and all the officers in charge of the guns had been killed. It was recaptured again, however, in the most gallant manner, by a bold dash, in which also a portion of the rebel intrenchments were secured. The rebels, on Saturday, fought in one particular direction with the utmost pertinacity, evidently with the purpose to cut their way through the beleaguering forces and escape, but they were happily foiled in their intentions. On Sunday morning, previous to the surrender, an exchange of brief notes took place between Gen. BUCKNER, commanding the rebel forces, and Gen. GRANT. The former proposed a Commission, to fix upon terms of capitulation. Gen. GRANT replied that he could allow no terms but an immediate and unconditional surrender; and BUCKNER, making a virtue of necessity, yielded with bad grace. It is believed that the five thousand rebels who escaped with FLOYD and PILLOW went to Nashville or to Clarksville, intending to make another stand, in conjunction with the forces already there. Commodore FOOTE has, doubtless, ere this, paid his respects to them once more. There is yet no definite announcement of the number of our killed and wounded. The lowest estimate we have seen places the former at three hundred, and the latter at four hundred. Some of the names are given in our dispatches this morning.

An order from Secretary STANTON directs that all the rebel flags recently captured by our forces, shall, on the 22d of February, immediately after the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address be presented to Congress—the presentation to be made by the Adjutant-General.

The latest intelligence we have of the movements of Gen. BURNSIDE is received from the rebels. He was said to be moving up in the direction of Suffolk, Va., nineteen miles from Norfolk, where the Southern and Southwestern railroads form a junction, for the purpose of cutting off communication with Norfolk.

We have, this morning, a repetition of the rumor that Savannah has been captured by our forces, but it is still indefinite.

The news from New-Mexico to Jan. 31, received by the arrival of the Santa Fé mail at Kansas City, is important. Gen. SIBLEY'S command, of 3,000 Texans and eight field-pieces, two being 32-pounders, advanced as far as Santa Barbara, but for some unaccountable reason had retired in the direction of El Paso. Col. CANBY, with 1,300 regulars and 2,000 New-Mexican Volunteers, was after him, Brig.-Gen. HOVEY and Staff and column left Santa Fé on the 1st for the scene of action. The Plaza had been well guarded to prevent its destruction. Several copies of Gen. SIBLEY'S proclamation had been seized by the authorities.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, we have advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Asia*. The rebel steamer *Nashville* left Southampton on the 3d inst. She passed the gunboat *Tuscarora* off Cowes, where the latter was anchored. The *Tuscarora* steamed up to start in chase of the *Nashville*, but the frigate *Shannon* was alongside to prevent her departure for twenty-four hours. The last seen of the *Nashville* was that she was steaming down the channel with all speed.

The London *Times*, in an editorial complaining of the trouble entailed upon the neutrals by the occurrence of such episodes as that of the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville*, at Southampton, rejoices that Government has stepped in with a measure calculated to stop such annoyances. It thinks Government has acted very wisely, and has meted out equal measure to both parties. The *Morning Post* speaks in a similar strain, and thinks Earl RUSSELL'S letter will give universal satisfaction. It charges the Captain of the *Tuscarora* with all sorts of irregularities during the presence of his vessel at Southampton.

A Madrid telegram of the 2d, says that the privateer *Sumter* still continued at Gibraltar.

Cabinet Counsels were being frequently held in London, preparatory to the assembling of Parliament on Thursday, Feb. 6.

Mr. SLIDELL arrived in Paris on the 1st inst.

The brigantine *Fanny Lewis*, from Charleston on the 1st of January, has arrived at Liverpool with cotton and resin, having run the blockade.

The London *Morning Post* renews the report that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will accept the throne of Mexico. And a dispatch from Vienna states that Austria will accept the throne for him, but will not cede Venetia in exchange.

The *Patrié* says: "The allied troops are to advance on the City of Mexico early in March. There will be no nominal Commander-in-Chiefs. The military commanders and the Admirals will act according to the decisions of a council of war as in the expedition to China."

The commercial intelligence by the *Edinburgh* is not of much importance. The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 92¾@92¾ for money.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, introduced his bill, given in our Washington dispatches a few days ago, declaring the forfeiture of the rights and privileges of certain persons, under the Constitution of the United States. It was referred, and ordered to be printed. The joint resolution relative to compensating certain railroads in Missouri, was returned to the House, at its request. The Committee on the District of Columbia was directed to inquire into the judicial management of the jail in the City of Washington. The joint resolution from the House, directing the Commissioners of Public Buildings to illuminate them all on the 22d of February, in honor of the recent victories, was passed. The case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, was then taken up, and debated at considerable length, the question being on referring the matter back to the Judiciary Committee. Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore DUPONT, and the officers and men under his command, for the victory at Port Royal, was taken up and passed; also the resolution thanking the army and navy for the more recent victories. The Senate's amendments to the Fortification bill were concurred in, and the bill stands passed. The Treasury Note bill, with the Senate's amendments, with some modifications, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and made the special order for to-day at 1 o'clock. A bill to equalize the grade of line officers in the Navy was reported from the Naval Committee. A bill relating to the law of prizes was introduced by Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts. The Public Buildings were ordered to be illuminated on the night of the 22d inst. It was then resolved, as a mark of respect to the memory of those killed in battle, and of sympathy for those wounded, as well as a testimonial of admiration for the bravery of our troops, that the House would adjourn.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill to create the New-York County Court-house Stock. A report was made in favor of the repeal of the Church Property bill, passed by the last Legislature, in consequence of a controversy between the Catholic Clergy and the congregation of the St. Louis Church, in Buffalo. A bill to incorporate the Permanent Library Association of New-York for Masonic and kindred works, was introduced. A bill was also introduced to authorize the selection of a site for another State Prison, to be located in Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Steuben, Alleghany or Livingston County. The bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to judgments in actions for ejectments was passed. The bill to abolish the Concert Saloons was ordered to a third reading. The bill appropriating $250,000 to aid the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was debated.

In the Assembly, the Speaker designated Hon. SAMUEL STETSON to occupy the chair during his absence. Nearly the entire session was devoted to the consideration of bills of no particular interest. The bill to provide for the public defence was debated in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

One of President LINCOLN'S children—his son WILLIE—was last night not expected to live through the night.

The United States steam-transport *Matanzas* is loading with ammunition and subsistence stores, and will sail shortly for Port Royal.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM has granted an order superseding the writ of *certiorari* issued to bring up for review the proceedings of the Pilot Commissioners in revoking the license of RALPH NOBLE as a pilot of this port. The case in relation to the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School, before stated in the TIMES, was yesterday before the Supreme Court at General Term, on appeal. Decision was reserved.

There was less spirit in the Stock market, yesterday, than the day before. Prices were partially lower on some of the Railway shares; others higher than on Monday. The State Stocks and Railway Mortgages firm. United States Sixes ⅛ cents. steady. Gold 103¼@103⅜. Exchange 115 ⅛ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were limited, though prices favored buyers. Provisions were in good request, and Pork was again decidedly dearer. Whisky was less active, and was lower. Sugars attracted more attention. Rio Coffee was in demand at full rates. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Iron, Tin Plates, Clover Seed and Whalebone. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The cattle trade was dull at Forty-fourth-street yesterday. About 2,300 beeves had been received up to Tuesday morning, and the trains continued coming in during the day, some 250 head reaching the yards after 4 o'clock, P. M. This delay, and the uncertainty of their arriving here at all, kept everything in suspense, although the comparatively small number of cattle sold brought quite as much as last week, and in some cases a slight advance. There were but few first-class cattle on sale.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.—There is palpable confusion about the rumored taking of Savannah. The original announcement came from rebel sources, through Norfolk, and was generally credited, though the indorsement of some loyal testimony was felt to be desirable. This testimony was yesterday furnished by a Philadelphia cotemporary, noted for great enterprises and therefore notably exposed to error, who asserted that dispatches from Commodore DUPONT, giving the tidings, had reached the Navy Department. No such dispatches have, however, been received. The statement rests solely on Southern rumor, and its inherent probability.

There is no reason, however, for any very insatiable scepticism in the matter. The earliest intelligence of the capture must come from the very quarter whence this came; and the time answers accurately to that fixed for the movement of Capt. DUPONT.

The attempt having certainly been made before this, we violate no obligation to secrecy in referring to certain intimations given out by that officer himself to persons in his confidence, immediately prior to the departure of the last northward-bound steamer from Port Royal. At that time the last obstruction to the advance of the gunboat squadron had been removed. There was uninterrupted steaming from Beaufort to Savannah. The only defence on the way was Fort Jackson, a work of no importance, and which in all probability would decline to dispute the passage. For information, which the Flag-Officer regarded as entirely reliable, had reached him to the effect that the rebel Government had advised the people of Savannah to offer no opposition to the occupation of the city by the national troops, either by resisting a landing, or by burning and deserting the place. A town of so much importance it was deemed inadvisable to expose to the shells of the enemy, or the torch of friends; when its destruction, in either way, would be simply so much damage to the cause of the rebellion. While, therefore, Capt. DUPONT was prepared for every contingency, he had no expectation of meeting resistance. He rather calculated upon a universal uprising of the Union sentiment in the city, as soon as his forces should appear there. The rebel story of the capture may, therefore, be founded less upon information of the actual event than upon a knowledge of the non-resistant policy contemplated.

The Situation on the Cumberland.

The early telegraphic dispatches of Monday in regard to the noted prisoners captured in Fort Donelson were at fault. JOHNSTON, PILLOW, BUCKNER and FLOYD were all named among the Generals who surrendered. Of these BUCKNER only was actually present to give up his sword to Gen. GRANT. The lateness of the hour at which the correspondence between this officer and the National commander was received by telegraph prevented a correction of the mistake as to Gen. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON. Had he been present, he would have ranked BUCKNER, and, of course, conducted the negotiation for surrender. But the fact seems to be that he was, at no time during the investment of the rebel army, in or very near Fort Donelson. Gen. PILLOW would also have ranked BUCKNER, but *he* took himself off during the night of Saturday, and with his staff and certain favorites accompanied FLOYD in the direction of Clarksville and Nashville. The demoralized force that under these two valiant leaders, made their escape on that night, is reckoned at five thousand. There is scarcely a doubt that the number would have been doubled, nay, that the whole army would have precipitately evacuated under cover of the night, had the means of transportation been at hand to justify the attempt, without the hazard of early pursuit and inglorious capture. But the number and capacity of the steamboats immediately above Dover were limited, and the railroad four or five miles in the rear, with uncertain means of transportation at command. Hence the sudden change of Senior Commander, to which BUCKNER alludes in one of his notes to GRANT, from PILLOW to himself.

But where was Gen. JOHNSTON, and whither fled PILLOW and FLOYD? Both points of the query are left mainly to conjecture. JOHNSTON a week or ten days ago was in command at Bowling Green. After the disaster at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, he doubtless determined to evacuate his intrenchments, first sending a large portion of his force to Dover, on the Cumberland, with a view to a formidable stand in Fort Donelson. Another portion moved upon Russelville, Logan County, Kentucky, in the direction of Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee, thirty miles above Dover, on the opposite bank of the Cumberland. This force is said to be under Brigadiers HARDEE, HINDMAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Whether JOHNSTON remained with them, ready to march upon Clarksville, to make fight in the event of the fall of Fort Donelson, or retreated with the remnant of his Bowling Green force upon Nashville, a few days will probably determine. His command in the Southwest embraces the forces and defences at Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi. It may be, though it is scarcely reasonable under the threatening circumstances on the Cumberland, that he has gone to that point *via* Nashville. The more probable conclusion, if he really intends to make another stand against the Union forces, is that he remained at Russellville until Fort Donelson was invested, and then transferred the brigades of HARDEE, HINDMAN and BRECKINRIDGE to Clarksville, distant only about thirty miles. This position may not be defensible against our mortar and gunboats. Indeed, we think it is not. But the chances of holding our river navy in check would be better there than at Nashville.

Upon Nashville one or more of the formidable columns of Gen. BUELL will probably march, if they have not already done so, after finding Bowling Green evacuated. The city is on the opposite bank of the Cumberland, sixty miles above Clarksville. The destruction of the chain bridge immediately in front of the city, used for ordinary purposes, and of the railroad drawbridge, a few hundred yards below, might hold this land force in check a day or two. But we much question whether this mode of resistance will be attempted. It would be a useless, if not wanton, destruction of two very costly bridges, in the first place, and beyond this consideration would be the disposition of a large portion of the people to make no further opposition by force to the Union cause. As a military necessity, however, to afford time for the successful retreat of JOHNSTON'S army in the direction of Columbus, Kentucky, or of Memphis, the destruction of the bridges may be ordered.

The telegraphic advices yesterday indicate an early conjunction of the forces of BUELL and HALLECK on the Cumberland. The former will be at Clarksville, if not directly from Bowling Green, under MITCHELL, or NELSON or MCCOOK; they will be represenled by the command of THOMAS, who has returned from Somerset, on the Upper Cumberland, *via* Lebanon, Ky., and taken transports at the mouth of Salt River, twenty miles below Louisville, for the Cumberland.

In any event, we may look for further stirring news from the Cumberland in a day or two. And next the public eye will be turned to Columbus and Memphis, on the Mississippi, and finally to New-Orleans.

MR. BANCROFT ON THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—We print, in another column, a very clear and interesting letter of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, to the President of the New-York Historical Society, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners during the Revolution. It comes a little late, as we have some time ago reached the conclusion at which Mr. BANCROFT arrives; bnt there has been no statement of the historical aspects of the question so compact and so conclusive as that here presented by the distinguished historian of the United States. The dispatch of Lord GERMAIN to Gen. HOWE, especially, is of extreme importance, as having been the basis on which all the exchanges of prisoners during the Revolution were effected. It is also an interesting parallel to the decision recently adopted by our Government, with reference to the rebel privateersmen, that the sailors taken on board of American privateers during the Revolution were, as is shown by this dispatch, put on precisely the same footing as soldiers. The fact will probably be new even to our learned and laborious Secretary of State.

A Monarchy in Mexico—Progress of the French Intrigue.

The resolution of France to place an Austrian Archduke upon a Mexican throne appears to be earnest, and, so far as the consent of the favored candidate is concerned, is likely to be successful. Our latest advices from Europe attest the willingness of the Court of Vienna to see MAXIMILIAN promoted from the Venetian vice-royalty to the imperial purple and succession *longo intervallo* of ITURBIDE. There was attached, however, to the bargain, a condition which Austria is less eager to accept. In exchange for a transatlantic crown poised upon cis-atlantic bayonets, Venice was to be given up to Italy. The German frontier was to retreat to the Alps. The menace of an Austrian army on the Po was to be removed, in order that a French army on the Tiber might go home. But these arrangements are not in harmony with the Viennese policy; and if the Archduke MAX can on no other terms reign in the halls of the Montezumas, he must, it is popularly supposed, be satisfied with a coronet and forego the crown.

In the great deeps of the French Emperor's policy it is always vain to seek soundings. Is his prime object in thus tempting Austria, the emancipation of Venice, or the subjugation of Mexico? If the former, the chances are strongly against the pretensions of the Archduke. He can hardly expect to come into his fortune without paying the price. If the latter, then are there powerful reasons for supposing that with NAPOLEON the price is no object. If a monarch is to be foisted upon Mexico, it is of the utmost importance that he shall have the blue blood of Spain in his veins. But there is no prince of the actual royal family of Spain upon whom a choice could be fixed. The House of Orleans, hateful to a BONAPARTE, is paramount at Madrid. The Carlist line, represented by Don JUAN BOURBON, would be intolerable to Spain. England could never consent to see the King of Naples, justly dethroned in Europe, enthroned in America. But the House of Austria is more than half Spanish. And of the cotemporary princes, FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN is the only one distinguished by the profession of liberal opinions, the abjuration of the doctrine of divine right, a belief in a popular right of self-government. The selection of this eligible personage for sovereign honors in Mexico, may therefore have recommendations independent of the market value of Venetia. Spain will be satisfied with his Spanish lineage and orthodoxy; England, enamored of the Hapsburgs, with his family and liberal faith; while France will be pleased to have Mexico withheld from the grasp of the great maritime States with which she is competing, and entrusted to a power, which has no pretensions to commercial or naval supremacy. Upon these grounds, it is probable, that if MAXIMILIAN be compliant, the Allies will pledge him, regardless of equivalent, the throne they are proposing to found in Mexico.

But the throne is not yet set up. The question regarding the occupant has far less difficulty than the question of the structure itself. The first condition of the triple treaty, and the staple of all the conciliatory proclamations in which the Mexicans have been addressed by the Allies, is that as a people they shall be left free to select the form of their future Government. It shall be the result of their own public sentiment. Now the Emperor of France is a shrewd fabricator of public sentiment. If there be none of the sort for which he has need extant, he has a variety of ways of coining and passing upon the world an article so similar, and apparently authentic, as to deceive any but the critical. The experiment is now tried upon Mexico.

The *Moniteur* publishes correspondence, dated at Vera Cruz, which tends to show a new direction of feeling in the country. Whereas, in the first instance, there was a disposition to contest every point pressed by the conjoint Powers, there is now a willingness to make terms; and there is, we are assured, a noticeable yearning for the blessings of a monarchy diffusing itself rapidly among the masses of the people. We have the best of reasons for knowing the entire fallacy of this report. While the Mexican authorities are willing to concede any conditions which shall send the invaders about their business, there is a sturdy determination, on the part of President and people, to resist to the last any attempt to interfere with the right of self-government. The Mexicans, we have the best reason for pronouncing unanimous in opposition to any act or concession incompatible with national independence. No trickery or falsehood of the Paris Press can alter this fact; no sham *plebiscitum*, controlled after the fashion of the French and the rebel Governments, by bayonets, can satisfy the world that Mexico desires a monarchy, and is ready to accept any nomination the French Emperor may propose, and in which his allies may acquiesce. It is not and cannot be made true. The English Government will never persuade the English people, already disgusted with the whole business, that it is true. And if any doubt exist, it will be very shortly cleared up by the courage and indomitable determination with which the Mexicans will withstand the invaders, when it is found upon what extreme and impossible conditions peace is only to be had.

In projecting this kingdom and peddling its crown through the courts of Europe, the Allies have no doubt been misled by the precedent of Greece. Greece, indeed, accepted a sovereign dictated by the great Powers; but the great Powers had greatly befriended the Greeks; Grecian independence was the work of the Allies; the people had never tasted the draught of entire self-government. Mexico, on the other hand, secured her own independence; and has retained it thus far in spite of the enmity and ambition of the Powers now invading her soil. Nearly all her calamities have originated in the mischievous labors and intrigues of the agents of the British, French, and Spanish Governments. In Greece, a Russian, a Frenchman, or a Briton, was an object of the profoundest popular respect. In Mexico, Spaniards, Frenchmen, and Englishmen, have long been the objects of universal detestation, and their persons and lives have been in constant danger. A monarch proffered by those nations can never, we believe, reign over Mexico.

The Southern People—Guilty or Not Guilty.

We do not now confound in thought, and we shall not hereafter confound in action, the mass of the *people* of the South, who have formed the body of the rebellion, with the rebel *chiefs*, civil and military, who have been its brain and hand. Not that the former have not been weak, and wicked, and guilty. Weak, in becoming the victims of specious political sophisms; wicked, in allowing those sophisms to be carried into effect in secession; and guilty—trebly guilty—in madly lifting up their hands in parricidal war against the best and most beneficent Government man ever formed.

But the war will itself have meted out their due punishment. Already ruined States, like Virginia, desolated cities, like Charleston, and bereaved families, as throughout the South with universal distress, privation and poverty, are the fiery characters, writ as the lightning writes on rocks, that record the logical outworking of Rebellion.

It would not be in the nature of the human mind, that the experience through which the people of the revolted States have passed during the last twelve months, should not have left a profound impression on them. How many illusions and how many delusions have disappeared, and forever! And we have confidence that the end of the war will see the South a sobered, disenthralled, purified people.

Hence, when returning reason brings back the Southern people and the Southern States to allegiance, they may depend upon it there will be no lack of magnanimity on the part of the States that have stood fast by the Constitution and the Union. It has never for a moment been forgotten, from the admirable theory on which the National Government conducts the war, that the mass of the Southern people are the victims rather than the authors of the rebellion. It has not been forgotten in how many respects it resembles those attacks of epidemic madness that figure darkly on the pages of history—a madness brought about in this case by years of poisonous perversion and prejudice; and these elements used by conspirators to "precipitate" the South into revolt. It has been assumed, too, and acted upon, that the seceded States are filled with latent Unionism, which only needed the protection of the National arm to show itself. This trust has already received triumphant justification in the manifestations in Tennessee; and the temper in which those manifestations have been met at the North should show the pure and fraternal spirit that actuates the loyal States. It is difficult to see how the policy pursued toward the revolted States by the Government since the beginning of the war—a policy persistently just, moderate and constitutional—can fail to have its enlightening and reassuring effect with the Southern people. It is difficult to see how the spirit of the people of the loyal States toward the South—a spirit throughout utterly unhostile, forbearing and conciliatory—can fail to have its effect, too. And it is difficult to see how the two combined can fail of speedily disabusing those people of the stupendous falsehoods that their leaders are essaying, as a last resort, to put between them and the vengeance of returning loyalty. What we therefore look forward to with confidence, and that speedily, is a reaction throughout the South itself that will put an end to all the cant of "subjugation," and bring about the only possible satisfactory, because permanent, crushing of the rebellion. This movement once begun, and the South will be met with such responsive sympathy from the North that all the political questions which now seem embarrassing as to the future disposition of those States will be swallowed up in a pure and fraternal act of reconciliation.

But, for those ambitious men, civil and military, who have brought about this rebellion, there remains another fate. We do not for a moment confound the passive victims of specious sophisms with those traitors who have lived, and moved, and had their being in plotting treason. What special form penal vengeance may assume in their persons, we know not. The spontaneous instincts of all loyal men point to the gibbet as the only fit end for those supreme in the wicked cause. Certainly for all concerned in anyway in the rebellion, absolute political death is the least punishment that can be meted out to them.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL ON AMERICA.—The latest number of *Fraser's Magazine* contains a very able and carefully considered article of MR. JOHN STUART MILL on affairs in the United States. The writer is an uncompromising logician, and, by long intellectual training, has cleared his mind of many prejudices, national and social, which almost uniformly warp the judgment of Englishmen. An aversion for our universal suffrage and the ballot are the only peculiarities to which we can take exception. Our whole situation, as well in its domestic as in its foreign relations, is treated by Mr. MILL fairly and sensibly; and his conclusions are not such as can please the London *Times* or the *Saturday Review*. His verdict is for the cause of the North. He appreciates the necessity of the struggle in which we are involved. He recognizes the spirit of humanity, justice, and moderation which have characterized the conduct of our Government. So much of this admirable paper as refers to the impolicy of intervention, and the creditable attitude of Mr. SEWARD and the American people in regard to the *Trent* affair, we extract in another column, where it will be read with interest.

Mr. MILL, the reader may not need to be told, is one of the profoundest, and certainly the most influential, of living British thinkers. A master of the sciences of political economy, government, and the theory of legislation, his opinions are waited for by nearly all that wealthy middle-class, who control the House of Commons, and lead public sentiment. His judgment in our case carries with it, therefore, so great weight, that it will go far to counterbalance the malignant and inconsequent crudities of the London journals, uttered at the impulse of an irrational sentiment of dislike to our institutions and people.

The Loan and Treasury Bill.

The probable disagreement of the House to one or two of the Senate amendments to this bill is said to have been seized upon by the original opponents of the whole measure as the means of finally defeating it altogether between the two Houses. No such result is probable, but as the favorable turn in the war is used as a pretext to induce the opinion that the Secretary can get along with plain United States notes without the legal tender, it is well enough to say that the bank opposition to these notes, as a currency, would be infinitely greater, because it could be made more effective in this shape than as a legal tender. To strike out the latter, therefore, if a proceeding so irregular, after the clause has been contested and passed upon by both Houses, be admissible, would be simply to destroy the vitality of the bill.

One thing is sure. There is no warrant here for any supposed change of the popular sentiment against the bill. The favorable turn in the War is rather an additional incentive to its early passage in its original shape. The National currency which it provides will be made to work with increased ease and success. Our victories will appreciate the Public Stocks into which the United States notes are made convertible. They will, in effect, remove all fear of any considerable or serious depreciation as measured by gold itself.

One of our dispatches this morning says that the Secretary has been beset to review his recommendation of legal tender. The request is, perhaps, a modest one, and, in the present stage of the bill, as reasonable as it is modest. It should have gone one step further, however, and asked the Secretary to leave the relief of the Treasury wholly to the half dozen Bank Presidents who are making all this opposition, and who have already dishonored the plain United States Notes of the Department, as far as it is in their power to do so.

CHIVALRY.—Gen. BUCKNER, when told by Gen. GRANT that no terms but absolute and immediate surrender would be accepted, replied that, "notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms," he was obliged to "accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms" which were proposed. We are ready to make all reasonable allowance for a man who two days before had boasted of the impregnability of his position, and who found himself suffering severe punishment and disastrous defeat; but we must say that this reply of Gen. BUCKNER'S was one of the silliest sentences ever written. Why, the absolute and immediate surrender of that post, and the punishment of those who held it, was the very object of the expedition under Gen. GRANT'S command. It was to attain that end that he planned, and that the brave fellows with him fought, and bled, and died. And when by skill, courage, endurance, suffering and death their prize was within their grasp, what absurdity to expect that they would forego one jot or tittle of it!

And then this talk of chivalry! Good people at the South, understand us plainly, we had enough of this, long ago, and we are now heartily sick of it. Chivalry had its place in the world once, when common sense, and common honesty, and the spirit of Christianity, were less prevalent than they are now. And even now there is in gallantry an element of accomplished manhood which is akin to chivalry. But chivalry has done its work in the world, and is dead and buried. There stalks about a mouthing sham which assumes its name, but it is mostly given to the oppression of the miserable, to getting drunk in the morning, to elaborate and inordinate profanity, to belching tobacco-juice, flourishing bowie-knives, and to shooting "on sight" people with whom it has a misunderstanding. It was well enough for the Chevalier BAYARD, at a time when gentlemen had decided that war was the only fit occupation for gentlemen, to lament the introduction of fire-arms because it would put an end to all gentlemanly fighting. But BAYARD would have sense enough not to make such a speech if he were alive now; and in any case, the chivalry of which he is the accepted type is in no respect akin to that which is the twin "institution" of Slavery.

Finally, let the insurgents understand that we are not sacrificing our brothers by thousands and our money by millions for the sake of having knightly passages at arms with them. We go out to fight them because they are banded together to destroy a beneficent Government, to resist laws which they have helped to make, to set at naught a Constitution which the people whom they assume to represent voluntarily accepted. The President read the riot act to these men last April; and now we are the officers of the law who are putting that act into effect. In so doing, we take the risk of suffering ourselves; but neither reason, nor generosity, nor gallantry lays upon us the obligation of staying our hand short of the absolute submission of the culprits.

The Late Count Cavour.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH PROFESSOR BOTTA, WHO CONSENTS TO DELIVER A COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS.

The subjoined correspondence explains itself. The address referred to, will be delivered on Thursday (to-morrow) evening, at the Hall of the Historical Society on Second avenue, at the corner of Eleventh-street, at 8 o'clock. Professor BOTTA has studied the life and character of his illustrious subject maturely and with affectionate appreciation, and may be expected to afford a fine biographical monograph.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

PROF. BOTTA—*Dear Sir*—Understanding that you have prepared a discourse on the life and policy of the late Count CAVOUR, it would gratify the undersigned as well as many others among your fellow citizens, if you would give them an opportunity of hearing it, and testifying their respect for the memory of the great statesman of Italy, whose name has become identified with the cause of civil and religious liberty.

We are, very respectfully, yours, &c.

LUTHER BRADISH,	SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,
FRED. DE PEYSTER,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
GEORGE BANCROFT,	HORACE WEBSTER,
ISAAC FERRIS,	H. T. TUCKERMAN,
CHARLES KING,	CHAS. BUTLER,
FRANCIS LIEBER,	AMES W. BEEKMAN,
GEO. H. MOORE,	GEORGE FOLSOM.
W. C. BRYANT,	

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored and gratified in receiving your invitation to deliver a discourse commemorative of the great statesman to whom my country is chiefly indebted for its national existence, and whose achievements form so brilliant an episode in cotemporary history. I shall be most happy to comply with your request.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

V. BOTTA.

TO LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., and others.

EX-Judge Edward E. Cowles has declined his appointment as United States Consul to Singapore, British India.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Monday Evening's Session in the Senate—The Illumination in Honor of the Fort Donelson Victory—County Treasurer's and Private Speculations—The Limits of Schenectady—The New-York County Court-House Fund—The Spring-street Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

The Senate met last evening at 7½ o'clock. Quite a crowd were present, expecting, probably, some display of the Eagle, but, if so, they were disappointed. The exhilaration of the moment had passed away, and their joy had become of that firm and contented nature that does not interfere with the regular transaction of business. The Senators, therefore, proceeded in the regular routine of business, like very straightforward and sensible men. Notice was given of a bill for the authorization of a Forty-second-street railroad.

The bill in relation to County Treasurers, which is intended to prevent their use of any of the State funds in their hands in private speculation; also the bill, which I spoke of several days since, giving the Erie Railway Company the right to consolidate with the Buffalo branch, without increase of capital stock, and granting certain privileges in regard to their arrangements with the New-Jersey roads, were taken up and passed, on the third reading. A motion prevailed to have the bill levying toll upon freight on the Central Railroad and some of its branches printed before the Committee should report upon it, for the sake of getting its provisions before the Senators and others. Mr. PRYNE's concurrent resolutions, passed in the House, were taken from the table, under unanimous consent to suspend the rules, and passed, but without any flourish of trimpets. The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on several bills, one of them in relation to some further excavation in enlarging the Canal.

By this time the odor of the candles, burning for the illumination, became so strong that the Senators beat a dignified retreat, by adjourning for the night. The Capitol, State Hall, Governor's mansion, and Hon. ROYAL PHELPS' residence, opposite, were all beautifully illuminated, and with the blazing bonfires in the streets, gave a brilliant token of the universal joy at the capture of Fort Donelson. The small boys threw in the noise and shouting gratis, and kept it up until a late hour.

On Saturday afternoon a part of the Senate Committee, having the thing in charge, went to Schenectady to view the city limits. There is a bill before the Legislature to extend them, and, as is usually the case, a very pretty fight between city and country is the result. The Committee, anxious for an unbiased opinion, thought it most safe to go and "spy out the land" for themselves. A number from each side in the contest appeared the other day before the House Committee, and in their indignation and wrath at each other, and zeal, each, in behalf of his own side, came near constituting the honorable Committee the umpires in an impromptu pugilistic encounter. Such witnesses do not always give the most reliable testimony, and the Committee felt constrained to see with their own eyes. The result still hangs in the balance.

In the Senate, this morning, the Committee on Cities and Villages reported favorably upon the bill to authorize the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise a fund, to be called "The New-York County Court-House Fund," and to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to receive the bonds issued for this purpose, and it will undoubtedly pass. They considered, also, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to incorporate the State Asylum for Idiots, and having made some amendments therein, reported it favorably to the Senate, and recommended its passage. They also considered the bill granting aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. There is some objection to taking up this matter after it has been so often vetoed by the Governor; but as this bill is very much modified in its character and the amount of aid involved, it may pass. They had reached no conclusion when the hour of adjournment came round. The Senate holds a second session this evening, as well as the House.

The Spring-street Railroad bill had a hearing before the Railroad Committee last evening. Several of the corporators appeared and presented their side of the question, while no opposition has as yet been developed. There is to be another hearing on this subject, one week from to-morrow, Wednesday, the 26th inst., at half-past three in the afternoon, and no report will be made until after that time. If there is any opposition to this bill, it will be necessary for it to show itself by that time, in order to have much weight. The Broadway Railroad bill has a hearing before the Committee this afternoon. The House was in Committee of the Whole this morning, Mr. PORTER, of Niagara, in the chair, upon the bill to authorize the City of Buffalo to borrow money, the bill for the public defence, reported by the Committee on the Militia and Public Defence, and of which I gave a synopsis by sections on Saturday, and the bill to authorize the Trustees of the village of Yonkers to raise money by tax. The first bill was reported to the House for passage. The second elicited some debate, merely preliminary, and for the purpose of feeling the temper of the House. Doubts were expressed of the entire constitutionality of the bill and a desire also to do nothing which could conflict with the action of the General Government in the premises. After a brief interchange of opinion, by common consent of all parties, the bill was reported for further consideration, so that the subject might receive that attention which its acknowledged importance demands. A motion was made to make it the special order for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved to amend by making it the Special Order for Wednesday, the 26th inst., immediately after the reading of the Journal, and Mr. PIERCE accepted the amendment. Quite an animated discussion arose upon giving it this long delay. Mr. HURLBURD, of St. Lawrence, spoke earnestly in favor of immediate consideration and action, showing how utterly defenceless the northern frontier is; that there were no guns, no ammunition, and no proper defences along the whole frontier, at all adequate to its protection. He also said that the written report of Gen. TOTTEN displayed its weakness in such alarming colors that the State Executive did not deem it prudent to transmit it, and have it published, and that now the Canadians were preparing to put a force of gunboats on Lake Ontario adequate to control it, in the month of April. These are facts of great importance, and will excite the attention of the whole community. The argument for delay was, that the subject was of great importance, and that, as it could not probably be passed upon finally, if considered to-morrow, it would cause no essential delay in the final action, if the delay asked for was granted. The vote was finally taken, and after several votes, in order to attain the result, it was made the special order for to-morrow at 12.

The bill in regard to Yonkers was reported favorably, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The House was also in Committee of the Whole on the bills in regard to the Court of the General Sessions of the peace, which I sent down in full on Friday or Saturday; the bill organizing the Fire Department of the City of Schenectady, and the bill relating to the Superintendents of the Poor and Temporary Relief in Richmond County. All these were reported favorably and ordered to a third reading.

The House was also in Committee of the Whole, Mr. THOMAS, of Wayne, in the Chair, on the bills for amending the Charter of the City of Utica, to enable the town of Galen to raise certain moneys, and to amend the general act of the incorporation of villages so far as relates to Booneville in Oneida County. The first bill being over sixty pages long, progress was reported upon it, without its being read through, and it will probably be put upon its third reading, under a suspension of the rules. The second bill was reported favorably, and the third was objected to on the ground that there was a general act for the incorporation of villages, and that they were opposed to special legislation in all such cases. Progress was reported. The bill in reference to the Utica charter was referred to a committee consisting of the members from Oneida, to perfect and report for passage. Before any action was taken in the House upon the Committee's report in the last bill, the hour previously fixed for adjournment intervened, and the House took a recess until evening.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The bill to create the New-York County Court-house stock was reported favorably by the Committee.

Mr. MURPHY presented a majority report to repeal the act relative to conveyances of personal and real estate for religious purposes for the consideration of the Senate.

The bill proposed to be repealed is the famous Church Property bill, passed mainly through the efforts of JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Erie, which grew out of a controvery between the Catholic clergy and the congregation of the St. Louis Church, Buffalo.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was presented.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill to incorporate the permanent Library Association of New-York for Masonic and kindred works.

Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill to authorize the selection of a site for another State Prison. It names JAMES C. SMITH, of Canandaigua; HENRY W. ROGERS, of Buffalo, and NATHAN B. WHEELER, of Seneca, as Commissioners, to locate the prison either in Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Steuben, Allegany or Livingston County.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to judgments in actions for ejectments.

To facilitate the construction of a portion of the Erie Canal enlargement.

The bill to abolish concert saloons was ordered to a third reading.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill, appropriating $250,000 in aid of the road, was taken up and debated in Committee of the Whole, when progress was reported upon it.

Senate met at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading, after the proposed amendment, striking out the clause making the State the owner of an amount of $250,000, stock for money advanced to the road, had been voted down.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: To change the plan of certain streets and avenues in New-York, lying north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; to authorize the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company, Brooklyn, to lay a double track; relative to the publication of legal notices by contracting boards.

The bill amending the act respecting the liabilities of husband and wife, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Hon. LEMUEL STETSON was designated by the Speaker to occupy the Chair during his continued absence, in accordance with the rules.

The annual reports of the Commissioners of Emigration and State Engineer on Railroad Statistics were presented.

The whole session was consumed in consideration of bills on general orders.

The bill to provide for the public defence was debated in Committee of the Whole and progress reported.

Several attempts to make the bill the special order were voted down.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M.

Several bills of no general interest were considered in the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to facilitate the construction of a portion of the Erie Canal enlargement was taken up. Mr. RICE said that the bill was designed to enable Canal Commissioner ALBURGER to carry out a private contract with certain parties in Buffalo at a needless cost to the State of $20,000.

Mr. OGDEN defended the Canal Commissioner from assault. He argued on the merits of the bill, showing that it was designed for the protection of the State and the benefit of the Canal.

After a warm discussion, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the establishment of schools in the several almshouses of the State was taken up. Mr. TRACY opposed the bill, as a needless expense, and unjust to the smaller counties, where children in the almshouses could be educated in the district schools. Mr. RAYMOND moved to strike out the clause excluding the City of New-York from the provisions of the bill. The motion was advocated by Mr. PERLES, and agreed to. Several amendments were made, one leaving it discretionary with the Supervisors to create such schools, instead of making it obligatory upon them. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill to extend the time of the corporate existence of the International Bridge Company was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD announced the death Brother Hon. J. DUTCHER, of Dutchess, a young volunteer; and offered a resolution condoling with the bereaved family. Adopted.

Adjourned.

The Broadway Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Committee on Railroads held a session in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon, to hear the arguments for and against the Broadway Railroad bill. Mr. WARD conducted the case for the applicants for the railroad. B. W. ANDREWS, of New-York, argued on the same side. Messrs. STUART HAIGHT, SOLOMON and PARMELEE spoke against the road, and in the interest of the property owners. Mr. COZANS, of New-York, appeared in behalf of the stage interest, but the argument was put off until a further meeting. The Committee adjourned before the arguments closed, to meet again at 8 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S fourth concert was attended on Monday night, by one of the most crowded audiences the American pianist has yet attracted to his entertainments. Mr. GOTTSCHALK introduced a few novelties;—a Grand Polka de Concert, by HARRY SANDERSON, played by the composer, and embroidered by Mr. GOTTSCHALK. It is a lively and graceful *morceau*. Subsequently Mr. GOTTSCHALK played a *quatuor* of pieces, all in his best style, and filled with sentiment and clear poetic purpose. They were "Reflets du Passe," "Jeunesse," (a Mazurka played frequently by SATTER.) "Murmures Æoliene," and "Pastorella e Cavalliere."

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S fifth concert took place last night, to-night, at Brooklyn, Mr. G. gives his last grand concert, and on Thursday his first in Newark.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BOURCICAULT'S famous drama, the "Colleen Bawn," was revived here on Monday night, and attracted a fine house. The cast introduced a number of new artists, and restored to us the best living *comedienne* on the American stage—Mrs. JOHN WOOD. Why this vivacious lady should select a part in which sentimentalism and a quiet endurance of wrong are the characteristics, rather than one where jollity and utter rebellion are the leading traits, surpasses our comprehension. As an actress of burlesque, she is without an equal, as the representative of *Billy O'Conner* she has been so far surpassed, that comparisons are out of the question. Can it be that the chastening influence of Brooklyn morality—in Brooklyn the lady was "put down," on the ground that she was light and frivolous—has so affected her, that, like Dr. Blimber's pupils, she has lost her spirits after a week's experience of it? Most assuredly, the Mrs. JOHN WOOD of Niblo's is not the same actress that we hailed under that name a few months ago. A part of the change, we are willing to believe, is to be attributed to a bronchial affection, which last night rendered Mrs. WOOD's efforts almost inaudible, but the main cause is the assumption of a part for which she is utterly unfitted. We speak plainly, because we are speaking of an actress who is much too good to be allowed unwarned to take the wrong path.

Mr. J. COLLINS, an Irish low comedian of repute, was the *Myles na Coppaleen*. The impersonation was not sufficiently interesting to induce us to explain why it did not please us, but we may say, as a matter of fact, that it was enlivened with several songs. The part of *Danny Mann* was intrusted to Mr. SCALLAN, and was played excellently. Miss WELLS was good as *Shelah*, and Mrs. VINING, as the widow *Cregan*, played with a good deal of emphasis and effect. The remaining characters were hardly up to the average of a metropolitan company.

The play has been placed on the stage in the most perfect and charming way. The scenery is truly admirable, and the dresses, properties, and minor details of illusion, are worthy of the best establishment in the City.

Obituary.

JOSEPH ANTOINE VIGNIER DE MONTEIL, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers, was born at Toulon, Department of the Var, (France,) in 1818. His father was a distinguished officer of artillery. The son entered the French army at the age of sixteen. By his industry and good conduct he rose from the ranks to a First Lieutenancy in the artillery. An ardent Republican, he was thrown into prison after the *coup d'tat*, but made his escape and went to England, where he remained a short time. In 1853 he came to this country, and, until the breaking out of the rebellion, supported himself by teaching mathematics and the French language. For three years, in one of the largest private schools in this City, he did his duty in the most thorough and conscientious manner. He took the most lively interest in the advancement of his pupils, shrinking from no labor or drudgery which might in any way contribute to their improvement. He has been known repeatedly to sit up half the night, correcting and recorrecting, with his own hand, their exercises—paying equal attention to the work of the boy of eight and the youth of eighteen years. His guiding principle was the faithful performance of his duty, and all his conduct showed him to be a most honorable and reliable gentleman. When the rebellion broke out, his old military enthusiasm was rekindled, and he immediately offered his services to the Government. He received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fifty-third New-York State Volunteers, commonly known as the D'Epineul Zouaves.

A man, exact himself in the performance of duty, he was rigid in requiring a similar exactness from others. His position in his regiment was by no means a pleasant one. His efforts to improve its discipline and *morale* met, it is said, with opposition where they should have found support. But his conduct, under trying circumstances, met the approbation of the Secretary of War. The Fifty-third Regiment was ordered back to Annapolis by Gen. BURNSIDE; its Lieutenant-Colonel was permitted to remain, and serve under BURNSIDE as a volunteer.

There is something truly touching in the manner of his death. From the first, he seems to have contemplated a more than ordinary exposure of himself; for in his last letter from Pamlico Sound he expresses his intention and hope to be the first to plant the Stars and Stripes upon the rebel fortifications. As he could not lead his own regiment, he did not hesitate, in defence of his adopted country, to carry a musket in the ranks. So on the day of battle he is found a volunteer in the New-York Ninth, HAWKINS' Zouaves. A veteran soldier himself, he knew the value of example on men under fire for the first time. His cheering and kindly, "I will show you how to do it, boys!" encouraged and reassured our young troops, while his gallant and generous regard for their reputation were deeply felt by his comrades and contributed largely to their glorious success.

When the order to charge was given, he ran at the head of the column until the fatal bullet came which instantly deprived him of life. Even in this dying moment, amid the triumphant shouts and steady rush of the charge, his soldier's instinct, we gladly believe, told him that victory was assured.

Obsequies of the Late S. B. Brittan, Jr.

The remains of S. B. BRITTAN, Jr., the young officer, who acted as Capt. W. D. PORTER's Aid, at the battle of Fort Henry, have been forwarded to his father, and will be entombed in the cemetery grounds at North Orange, N. J., to-day. One o'clock is the hour fixed upon for the funeral solemnities, which will be performed at the residence of S. D. STRYKER, Esq., in Irvington, N. J. Persons who attend the funeral from this City should leave in the 11 o'clock train for Newark, (Market-street dépôt.)

THE CASE OF GORDON.

Judge Taney's Official Decision—Further Efforts of Counsel—Citizens of Portland Implicated.

It will be remembered that the President granted NATHANIEL GORDON, the captain of the slaver, a respite of two weeks from the time appointed by Judge SHIPMAN for his execution. The reason given was that the President believed GORDON to be in an unfit state to die, because his injudicious friends had held out to him the false hope that a pardon or commutation of sentence would be granted him.

Since the granting of the respite, GORDON'S friends have been unceasing in their friendly efforts. His able counsel, Jude DEANE, of this City, has remained in Washington, and applied to the Supreme Court, Judge TANEY presiding, for a Writ of Prohibition. His motion was overruled, and we give below the

OFFICIAL DECISION.

Supreme Court of the United States, December Term, 1861.

Exparte: In the matter of Nathaniel Gordon.—On an application for an alternative writ of prohibition to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and its officers, and the United States Marshal, restraining them from further proceeding in this case, and also for a writ of *certiorari*, commanding them (the said Judges) to return and send up the papers, process, and all proceedings in the said Circuit Court in this case to this Court.

On consideration of the motion made by Mr. Deane, of counsel for the petitioner, on last Friday, the 14th inst., for the aforesaid writs or either of them, and of the argument of the said counsel, it is the opinion of this Court that it has no jurisdiction in the case, and it is thereupon now here ordered by this Court that the said motion be and the same is hereby overruled.

I, William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the order entered this date by the said Supreme Court upon the above entitled application.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Supreme Court, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of February, A. D., 1862.

WILLIAM THOMAS CARROLL,
Clerk Supreme Court United States.

This decision was at once made known by Marshal MURRAY (who has been very kind to GORDON) to the condemned, and he was told that he must certainly meet the decision of the Court on the coming Friday.

GORDON received the intelligence with apparent stoicism, and bore up with fortitude.

His friends, meantime, are besieging the President for a further interference, but there can be but little hope from that quarter, as the President expressly stated in his Proclamation that no further clemency would be extended. There is, then, no doubt of the fact that on Friday, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., the sentence will be carried into effect.

It is stated that GORDON intends to make disclosures which will implicate certain citizens of Portland in nefarious transactions, and that the announcement of that threat has produced a great stir in the Eastern City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—STUDENT'S SEMI-ANNUAL.—The "Student's Semi-Annual" of this venerable institution was held yesterday morning, at Wallack's Theatre. Although the weather appeared quite unsettled, yet long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises—11 A. M.—the building was well filled. At the hour named the Grand Marshal of the day, W. G. LATHROP, Jr., with his eight Aids, made their appearance upon the stage, followed by the Presiding Officer, C. SIDNEY KNOX, with many of the College's Alumni. Prayer was offered by Rev. GEO. C. PENNELL, after which Mr. KNOX, in a few words, explained the peculiar circumstances under which the present Semi-Annual was held, there being a wrong impression as regards the matter before the public. The trustees, owing to the state of the country and to the almost universal financial condition of our institutions, saw fit to abolish the Semi-Annual. By so doing they deprived the students of an enjoyment looked forward to with emulation and interest. Hence the latter were not willing to relinquish the time-honored custom, and determined to hold a Semi-Annual upon one of the holidays immediately preceding the new term—with what success, the gay assemblage and the excellent arrangements told.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Chas. King, Jr., Heywarde H. P. Berrian, Henry Floy, H. H. Parker, E. H. Lacombe, W. C. Binns, Gerardus Post, E. R. Atwill, C. B. Mitchell, and W. A. Hegeman. Two prizes, silver medals, were awarded—one for excellency in the declamation of a selected piece, and one for excellency in the delivery of an original speech. Mr. PARKER took the former, and Mr. POST the latter. The exercises were concluded with the benediction, by Rev. Mr. PENNELL.

THE POLICE AND STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Monday afternoon Officer PLACE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, encountered a thief, named SAMUEL PREY, in Sixth-avenue, having a bundle of ladies wearing apparel in his possession. The policeman arrested PREY, and took him before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who questioned him, until he was satisfied that the clothing had been stolen. He then, in accordance with the law, sent the property to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters, with the request that it should be advertised, and that a notice of the case should be sent by telegraph to the several Station-houses, that a complaint might appear. The Inspector of Police, to whom the message was delivered, absolutely refused to comply with the request, saying that it was no part of the police-telegraph business to find owners for stolen property. The foolishness of this reply was only equaled by its discourtesy to a member of a coördinate branch of the public service. Officer PLACE, on his way back to the Police Court, casually stopped at the Eighth Precinct Station to inform them of the arrest, when he learned that Mrs. EMMA ACKERSON and Mrs. SARAH CODDINGTON, both residing at No. 343 West Twelfth-street, had been there and described the property taken from the thief as some which had been stolen from them. This accidental circumstance led to the prisoner's committal for trial.

DEATHS FROM DRUNKENNESS.—The husband and wife who were found dead on Monday at their house in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, Harlem, proved to have died from excessive drinking. His name was PATRICK MCCARTY, and the name of the woman was MARY. They were both natives of Ireland, each about 50 years of age. From the testimony elicited by Coroner COLLIN, at an inquest held upon the bodies, it appeared that a son of the deceased is in the army. A week since, he sent them $10, which they spent in drink, and since that time neither of them had seen a sober moment. The neighbors found them on Monday, dead in their room. The woman was in bed and the man was lying upon the floor, with a stone jug containing some bad whisky beside him. Dr. ROBINSON, Coroner COLLIN'S deputy, made a post-mortem examination of the bodies, and found that in each case death had resulted from suffocation. The deceased had drunk themselves into such a state of physical exhaustion that when they fell down upon their faces they literally had not strength enough to turn over and breathe.

A MILITARY IMPOSTER.—THEODORE WALTER, a German, aged 21 years, was brought before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, on complaint of Mr. H. DUMEL. The prisoner is an intelligent person, of good address and manners, and for some weeks past, he has turned his abilities to account, by swindling the charitable. By representing himself to be a Major in the army, and the intimate friend of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, he has been in the habit of collecting funds, ostensibly for the benefit of the sick soldiers in Gen. SIGEL's command. In support of his statement that he had been authorized to collect the money, he would exhibit a quantity of documents, both written and printed, purporting to be signed by Gen. SIGEL, but which are now proved to have been forged. Upon the strength of these credentials, the prisoner has obtained about a thousand dollars, from the Germans in the City, and these funds he has squandered upon himself in gay living. Justice OSBORNE committed him pending the appearance of other complainants.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF MAINE.—Yesterday morning a meeting was held at the Astor House by the Sons of Maine resident in this City, for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the reception of the Thirteenth Regiment from the Pine Tree State. Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS presided, and Mr. NOYES acted as Secretary. The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee of Arrangements: Dexter A. Hawkins, John A. Parker, W. H. Fogg, Geo. F. Noyes, Geo. H. Shirley, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Rev. Henry B. Smith and Mr. Coggswell. If, by any chance, the regiment should not come to this City, Mr. GEO. F. NOYES has been appointed to convey to it the flag, and to make the presentation on behalf of the Sons of Maine resident in the City of New-York. A field-glass will on the occasion be presented to Col. NEAL DOW. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET SOCIAL CLUB BALL.—The Washington Market Social Club gave their first annual invitation ball last evening at the Apollo Rooms. The festivities of the occasion were shared by a numerous assemblage of the fair and gay, who entered upon their delightful task with unbounded zeal. The decorations that surrounded the hall were beautifully and appositely designed, and all the appointments were artistically arranged. Most excellent music was discoursed by the Washington Band. During the interval, a pair of drumsticks tipped with silver, and suitably engraved—the gift of Mr. T. B. SMITH of Yonkers—was presented to Drum-Major BROWN, by the President of the Club, Mr. M. H. CHASE, who accompanied the same with a neat and appropriate speech. The evening's entertainment passed off in a most agreeable and satisfactory manner.

A LAUDANUM DRINKER POISONED.—Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest at No. 6 Ridge-street, upon the body of Mrs. MARIA BAKER, a native of Long Island, 65 years of age, who died on Monday evening from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. She had been accustomed to use laudanum during the past 22 years, and from small doses had reached that condition where a tablespoonful daily was necessary to satisfy her cravings for the opiate. On Wednesday last she took a teaspoonful before breakfast and another immediately after eating. The quantity proved to be more than she could safely take, and, becoming insensible, she remained in that state until death resulted. A *post-mortem* examination showed that the laudanum had caused her decease.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—ILLUMINATIONS, &c.—The Joint Committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, met yesterday, and after arranging the programme of the day, and appointing Sub-Committees, adjourned until Thursday. In addition to the salute which is to be fired to-day in honor of the recent victories of the Union army, the City Hall will be brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and it is intended to have, if possible, all the bells throughout the City rung at noon.

PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon WILLIAM MOORE and FRANK RAY were arrested by officers ARTHUR and DARROW, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, at the ferry, foot of Cortlandt-street, on a charge of picking pockets. MOORE was detected by Mr. WM. HERON, a resident of Hackensack, N. J., in the act of taking a wallet, containing $150, in bank bills, from his pocket. He secured the rogue and saved his money. RAY was arrested as a confederate, and both prisoners were committed by Justice BRENNAN for trial.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—JOHN WALLACE, a sailor, was arrested yesterday by officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having broken into the clothing store of GEO. A. HUNTER, No. 290 Bowery, on Monday night, and stolen coats, and other garments, valued in the aggregate at $142 64. Nearly all of the stolen property was found in the possession of the accused. He confessed his guilt, and was committed by Alderman HALL for trial.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—Last evening Mr. DE CORDOVA gave the first of his course of lectures at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The subject was the "Ball is Up," descriptive of the experiences of a party who are determined to learn skating late in life. An introduction was given in verse, which was loudly applauded, in fact the whole lecture was listened to most attentively. Next Tuesday Mr. DE CORDOVA will give his second lecture.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—To-morrow the ball of the Light Guard will take place at the Academy of Music. Dodworth's Band is engaged for the occasion, and from appearances at present, it promises to be one of the most brilliant balls of the season. The Light Guard are Company A of the Seventy-first N. Y. S. M. Regiment, who did good service at the commencement of the rebellion.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT'S ENTERTAINMENT.—This evening, Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, better known as JEMS PIPES, of Pipesville, will give an entertainment at Clinton Hall, for the benefit of a private charity. Several new songs will be introduced, and the description of poor Joe's death from "Bleak House" will be read by Mr. MASSETT.

GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION.—On Friday evening next, the pupils and proprietors of BRADY'S Gymnasium will give a grand complimentary exhibition. After the gymnastic arrangements, a hop will be given, which, it is stated, will be the best ever given at this Institution.

FIRE IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the front basement of the boarding-house occupied by Mrs. MARGARET SCOTT, No. 427 Broome-street. The flames were extinguished before damage to the furniture exceeding $100 in amount had resulted. The loss is covered by insurance. The building is owned by Mr. WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, and the injury to it can be repaired for about $200. How the fire was caused is not known.

FIRE ON BOARD A SHIP.—Just before 6 o'clock yesterday morning Officer DEVRES found the galley of the ship *Young Sam*, of Portland, on fire. He gave an alarm which soon brought assistance, and the flames were confined to the deck. Damage to the extent of $1,000 was done. The vessel is insured in Boston.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the stable No. 37 North Moore-street, occupied by PATRICK MURPHY, and owned by a Mr. WHITLOCK, was discovered to be on fire in the hay-loft. The horses were removed and the flames put out by the police. Very little loss was suffered.

"WASHINGTON CITY DURING THE REBELLION."—On Monday evening next Rev. CLEMENT M. BUTLER, D. D., will deliver a lecture on the above subject, in the Hall of the Historical Society. It will be given at the invitation of many of our most prominent citizens.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH WAR-SLOOP RACER.—The British sloop-of-war *Racer*, ALGERNON LYONS, Commanding, left Quarantine Monday morning, with dispatches and mails for Bermuda.

VESSEL SOLD.—Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co. sold by auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, the bark *Mahion Williamson*, 429 tons, for $11,050 cash.

SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK.—From appearances last evening, the pond may be expected to be in excellent condition for skaters. In the evening the calcium light will illuminate the ice.

The London Times Special Correspondent not "Snubbed" at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A paragraph appeared in your Washington correspondence dated Feb. 15, entitled "Dr. RUSSELL Snubbed," in which that gentleman is represented to have called on that day on the Secretary of War and to have been "snubbed." I cannot believe that Mr. STANTON or any gentleman would deem it a compliment to be supposed to offer a gratuitous insult to any other gentleman paying his respects. In this instance he is certainly saved from such supposition.

Mr. RUSSELL was on the day on which your correspondent represents him as "snubbed," in Quebec, is there now and will be there for some days to come. He has not been in Washington since the first day of January. Yours, very truly, S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Lieut. Lieber, wounded at Fort Donelson, is a son of Dr. Lieber, of Columbia College. His injury is reported to be trifling.

To be satisfied with the purchase of a Sewing-Machine, those who contemplate buying should understand the merits of the leading stitches—the Grover & Baker Stitch and the Shuttle or Lock Stitch—both of which can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

Hill's Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best in use for color and durability. Infallible onguent, for the growth and beauty of the hair

Throat Affections.

From Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple and elegant form of administering, in combination, several medicinal substances, held in general esteem, among physicians, in the treatment of bronchial affections."

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

To Consumptives.—Four-fifths of you are suffering from neglected colds and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed in the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most speedy and pleasing results. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and Druggists generally.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it in place, and imparting a most beautiful gloss, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all the druggists.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for.....$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for.....$3 00

MARRIED.

DAVISON—HERBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 8, 1861, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Scott, by Rev. Mr. George Davis, CHARLES M. DAVISON to Miss CARRIE C. HERBERT, all of the above city.

DIED.

BELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb 17, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANKIE REDMAN, only son of Charles and Angeline A. Bell, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 138 West 43d-st.

GRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, ANN GRAY, wife of John Gray, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and a resident of this City for the past 36 years, aged 64 years.

The friends and acquaintances of her husband and of her sons, John F. and William, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 Greenwich-av., of which due notice will be given.

LLOYD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, of scarlet fever, WYNDHAM MORGAN, only son of W. N. and Catherine H. Lloyd, aged 2 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 11 Ludlow-place, Houston-st., near Macdougal, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

DAYTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, of scarlet fever, LILY ADELIA, daughter of Richard S. and Helen B. Dayton, aged 3 years and 18 days.

Asleep in Jesus.

Funeral at 10 A. M. this day, (Wednesday,) from No. 188 Orchard-st.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, THOMAS W. MURRAY, Jr., only son of Thomas W. and Ann Eliza Murray, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles Brower, No. 511 Washington-st., on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 17, MATILDA E., wife of John J. Marshall, and eldest daughter of the late Benjamin M. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 491 Third-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, MONSON CLARKE, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 West 40th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 20 at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit papers please copy.

COWEN.—In Manhattanville, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, HANNAH LOUISA, youngest daughter of Wm. and Susan Cowen, aged 2 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, corner of 130th-st. and Broadway, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

MAY.—In Bloomingdale, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, Mrs. MARY ANN MAY, widow of the late Rev. Edward H. May, in the 72d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her son, Charles A. May, No. 190½ West 26th-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, at his residence, No. 235 Pearl-st., FELIX A. HUNTINGTON, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant of New-York, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives, including those of his sons, EDWARD S. and J. F. HUNTINGTON, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., corner of 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

LEGGETT.—On Monday, Feb. 17, EDWARD H. LEGGETT, son of Rev. John H. Leggett, in the 33d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment.

RAINBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, of scarlet fever, ALICE MAUD, youngest daughter of C. J. and H. M. Rainbridge, aged 17 months and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, Clermont-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Thursday, the 20th inst.

DANFORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 17, LYDIA, wife of William Danforth, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, O. C. Jones, No. 270 Dean-st., between Nevin and Powers sts., at 3 P. M. this day, (Wednesday,) the 19th inst.

☞ Hartford and Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

MORRIS.—On Monday, Feb. 17, JOHN E. MORR

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the [illegible] year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861		$6,989,856 74
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,111,789 13	
For Interest	481,030 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	912 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,587 05
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,482 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	88,135 74	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,766 29
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,433 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks	763,382 50	
Real Estate	76,513 24	
Due from Agents	21,112 32	$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due		90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission		21,49 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,086,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	12,591	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	1,221	3,816,225
Total	13,812	$41,213,963
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	5,789,[illegible]
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,095	$35,424,[illegible]
Of which are:		
For Life	11,542	$33,599,[illegible]
For Endowment Assurances	403	1,352,000
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,095	$35,424,[illegible]

Increase in net cash assets for the year $849,909 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year $1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated Aug. 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 19th inst. All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. *The coupons cannot be received through the mails, but must be presented in person, or through an agent in New-York.*

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Subscribing bondholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with receipts for 10 per cent. advance, with the Committee, preparatory to sale and reorganization. Bonds must be surrendered before the sale, which is the 27st of March, at No. 12 Wall-st.

R. BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
Received on deposit at par.
COUPONS OF 7-30 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due Feb. 15, CASHED OR COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby, called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CYRUS CURTIS,
THS. C. CHARBAYONNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	HENRY F. SPALDING,
RICHARD IRVIN,	EDMUND M. YOUNGS,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSLE,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH N. CAMP.*

* To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sun and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY M. THOMPSON IS fully authorized to sign my name by procuration.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st. and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable person as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 748 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 195 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT American young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and caring children; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' situation alone; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 410 6th-av, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or first class waitress. No objection to go into the country. Best of references given. Apply at No. 192 East 33d-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to be obliging as possible; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., front room, fourth story.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 45 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 3d-av., between 36th and 36th sts., fourth floor, front room.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 45 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 3d-av., between 36th and 36th sts., fourth floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 748 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 195 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT American young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and caring children; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' situation alone; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 410 6th-av, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or first class waitress. No objection to go into the country. Best of references given. Apply at No. 192 East 33d-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to be obliging as possible; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., front room, fourth story.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 45 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 3d-av., between 36th and 36th sts., fourth floor, front room

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A fine country residence, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 36th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family accustomed to the luxuries of City life. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; grain-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house, well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits and flowers, and fine shade-trees. Rent, $600. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DEMEREST, No. 172 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; lot 85x160; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON OLDfield Point, Long Island, 30 acres, with English cottage, surrounded by forest trees; all necessary outbuildings; fine lawn; four acres of young orchard of choice fruit; ornamental trees, shrubbery, vines, &c. Good beach for bathing, fishing, &c.
G. S. HUTCHINSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISting of a two-story frame dwelling and barn, in good order, and four to five acres of land, about 10 miles from the City; desirable on account of its healthy and pleasant locality and proximity to the railroad station. Price, $5,000. More land if desired. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 3, second floor.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ONE OF THE most healthy, pleasant and agreeable situations, furnished or unfurnished, with gardens, stables, and all the conveniences, for a gentleman's family, at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, lately occupied by C. Lalling, Esq. Also, several neat and pleasant cottages on the Bay, Staten Island. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRAME DWELLING CONtaining eleven finished rooms, within five minutes' walk to steamboat landing, in the village of Astoria, abounding with grapes and fruits of all kinds; rain water in kitchen, the house being built for convenience. For particulars apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, junction Flushing and Newtown avs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale by HENRY B. MCGAW ELL, No. 55 William-st., New-York, 9 to 4 P. M.; No. 18 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN., NEW house, barn, out-houses, with two to eighteen acres good land; also, several fruit and ornamental trees; beautiful location; perfectly healthy. Worth $5,000. Will be sold for less than $3,000. See representation of place at No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERSIDE HOTEL, 15th-st., at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, ten other houses, rent from $300 to $500, handsomely situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,234 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT FORT WASHINGTON.—Seven acres, in buildings, stable, gardener's cottage, &c., all modern improvements. Rent, $1,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET.—A RECENTLY BUILT ON "CHURCH HILL." For particulars address G. D. WILSON, Lenox, Mass.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORES AND HOUSES TO LET.—5 NEW three-story dwellings and stores, in Boardman-place, in Court-st., near Union-street, suitable for dry goods, or shoe stores, or a harness-maker; and a first-class house, No. 68 West Baltic-st.; stone-front house No. 254 Degraw-st., opposite Tompkins-place; No. 446 Henry-st.; and one dozen houses in good order and moderate rents. Possession of some of the houses immediately. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 248 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE FIRST-CLASS, HIGHstoop dwelling houses No. 140 West 14th-st., and Nos. 122 and 128 West 12th-st., being in perfect order, the locations very desirable, containing mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, mantel lights, gas fixtures, furnaces, &c. Apply at No. 67 East 19th-st., or J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE HOUSE, No. 137 WEST 36th-st., containing all the modern improvements—water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. May be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rent, $700 per annum. Apply to
B. T. BABBITT, No. 70 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A FULL FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is in superior order, has every modern convenience, water, gas, furnace, kitchen range, &c. Possession 1st of May. Apply to A. G. JEROME, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—in Madison-av., above 29th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 448 and 450 Water-st., six lofts 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist wheels, &c., well lighted front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 391 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank; it will be let separate, if desired, and put in good repair for a good tenant, with counter and shelvings. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, at the above number, from 10 to 3 o'clock up stairs

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR MANUFACTURING purposes, with or without steam-power part of premises No. 17 John-st. Inquire of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., No. 19 John-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE LARGE three-story house, No. 18 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply to E. A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., from 1 till 3 P. M., or at No. 78 University-place, from 9 till 10 A. M.

TO LET—A LARGE SET OF OFFICES ON THE second floor of No. 45 William-st. (Leather Manufacturers' Bank building.) Apply to WILLIAM S. CONSTANT, No. 37 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence situated on the hights, New-Brighton, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, butler's pantry, laundry, bath-rooms, &c.; coach-house, stables, garden, &c.; a cow, and use of carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 25th-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING HAD A long experience amongst real estate, offer their services to the public as agents for the purchase and sale of real estate and the collection of rents. All business intrusted into their hands, from the smallest to the largest amounts, will be attended to faithfully and promptly.
FITTON & JONES, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE NEAT TWOstory and basement cottage house, No. 13 East Baltic-st. Contains gas, water, &c., and is admirably adapted for a small family. The neighborhood is quiet and pleasant in every respect; 15 minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry. Possession given at any time. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREEstory and basement house No. 61 2d-av., near 4th-st., in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY R. CUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st., or WALTER F. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., or WM. JAGGER, Jr., No. 56 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CORNER LEXINGton-av. and 37th-st., first-class, modern 3-story, brownstone-house and stable. Location one of the finest in the city. Price for sale, $25,000. Terms easy. Rent, $1,500 to a perfectly satisfactory private family. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 173 West 4th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., which is paved with Belgian pavement. Apply on the premises, or to C. Y. WEMPER, No. 31 Nassau-st., Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 29 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 25 feet front by 70 deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., or WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house in Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Or will exchange for plumbers' and gas fitters' materials. Apply to ROBINS & GIBSON, (the owners,) No. 131 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY, 21 feet front, high stoop, brown-stone house, No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., with gas-fixtures, water closets, hot-air furnace, &c. Price $9,000; $8,000 can remain. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 20x65, No. 152 Madison-av., near 30th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED—The 3-story brick house No. 62 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with modern improvements, and in good order. Can be seen between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158—house, cistern, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—EIGHTH-AV. CORNER PROPERTY. It is one of the best business locations; is now paying about 12 per cent. Inquire of SMITH & MEAD, No. 176 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 52 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 45, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., a three story brown-stone front house, 18 feet 9 inches wide. Apply on the premises, No. 21 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown stone front house, No. 112 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE FIRST OF April next, a house, garden, and one or two acres of land, with a stable attached, sufficiently large for a horse and wagon; situated on or near the salt water, and within two or three hours' travel of this City. The house must be large enough to accommodate a family of eight persons, and the price moderate. Address, or apply to Mrs. M. P. MILLER, No. 127 East 19th-st., New-York.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER—A lawyer—wants to hire a small house, or part of a house, in a respectable neighborhood, and pay the rent in professional services. References given. Address F. C. G., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a first-class three or four story house in a good location up town, near 5th-av., worth from $10,000 to $12,000, can find a cash customer by applying to GRIFFIN & BANNISTER, No. 3 Astor-place.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman and his wife, a neatly furnished house, with stable. Possession required in March. Address A. B., New-York Hotel, stating locality and terms.

WANTED—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN BARclay and Liberty sts., store, with or without basement, suitable for a fancy business. Address, with particulars, BROADWAY, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE COUNTRY, about an hour's ride from New-York, a good house. Rent not to exceed $450. Address, with full particulars, H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the city of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain, on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 14 rooms, good out-buildings, and about 80 acres of excellent land, about a mile from Bedford Station, Westchester County. For particulars, apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 28 East 20th-st., N. Y.

FARM WANTED TO WORK ON SHARES, by a thorough practical man; he is also a good gardener; the farm must be stocked; good references can be given. Apply to Mr. PIERZ, No. 27 Bayard-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 6 State-st., until 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday the 20th day of February instant, for freighting all Government stores from New-York to Locust Point, near Baltimore, in fast sailing vessels of the capacity of from 1,500 to 3,000 barrels bulk, all to be approved by an officer or agent of this Department. Vessels of a required size must be furnished at all times and in readiness to load at twelve hours' notice.

This contract will be made for a period of sixty days, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, and may be renewed at the expiration of that period if found to work well. A bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made. The price must be based upon the barrel bulk of flour, to which will be added one-fifth on all barrels of beef or pork—all round packages, wet or dry, will pay pro rata, and all square or angular packages, will be rated at six cubic feet to the barrel bulk of flour. Heavy freight, or such as pays by weight, will be rated at two thousand pounds to ten barrels of flour, except extra heavy, say each piece weighing over four thousand pounds, when the rate will be one-fourth more. Ten fair working days will be required as lay days, to be used in receiving and discharging cargo on all vessels of two thousand barrel bulk and under, and twelve fair working days on all vessels over the capacity of two thousand barrels, after which demurrage at the rate of twelve and a half cents per ton of registered tonnage, will be allowed. Persons offering for this contract will please indorse their communications "Proposals for Freight."
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BAKER & DUNKIN, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by THOS. J. DUNKIN, Jr., No. 636 6th-av. FEB. 13, 1862.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand. Established for a number of years. Apply at No. 305 8th-av.

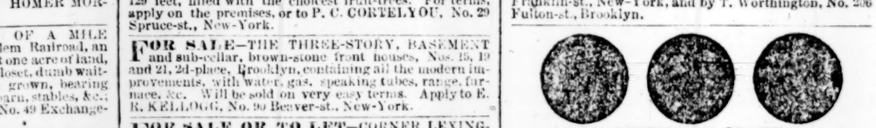
MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 430 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1 and 2—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $?? cases, saving $?. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER,
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

ONE BOX A "CERTAIN CURE."
SECRET
Diseases cured without fail in from two to four days, and recent cases in
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS,
by the use of only ten pills, without taste or smell, and will not disorder the stomach. Now judge whether to use a box of the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
or be gorged with Copavia, Mercury, &c. Price $2, sent by mail. J. H. EATON,
No. 25 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 331 Broadway, and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 25 East 13th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults at his office, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice, free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 24 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, (the most painful and dangerous,) treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 17 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? If so, RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this: it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 292 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

A NEW AND SPLENDID TRUSS, JUST INvented and patented. The inventor wishes to sell the right for the United States. For particulars address BRYAN, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING,
JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 5th day of December, 1861. Dec 18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.
The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship
UNITED KINGDOM,
Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steam-ship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP ETNA FROM LIVERPOOL.
The ETNA sailed from Liverpool on the 12th January, and in consequence of damage sustained at sea, by collision, was compelled to put into Holyhead; she afterward proceeded to Liverpool, where the cargo was transhipped on board the Company's steamer GLASGOW, now due.
Consignees are hereby notified that an average bond is at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, and one also at the office of LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., and they are requested to call, with their bills of lading, and sign the bond, immediately on the ship's arrival, as no goods can be delivered until the bond is signed. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, March 1,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....35
First cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to town, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London, to JAMES & MAVEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES BESLAY, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN C. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparations for the Observance of Washington's Birthday.

Rebel Flags to be Presented to Congress.

The Treasury Note Bill to be Considered in the House To-day.

Renewed Pressure Against the Legal Tender Clause.

The Fortification Bill Through the Senate.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18, 1862.

Ordered by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, that on the 22d day of February inst., in the Hall of the House of Representatives' immediately after the Farewell Address of GEORGE WASHINGTON shall have been read, the rebel flags lately captured by the United States forces shall be presented to Congress by the Adjutant-General, to be disposed of as Congress may direct.

By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Circular.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

The General Officers who, under the joint resolution of Congress, may be invited to attend the ceremonies in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the 22d day of February inst., will assemble in the old Supreme Court-room, at the Capitol, in full uniform, at 11¾ o'clock of that day.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. McCLELLAN.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means recommend that the House agree to about two-thirds of the Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note Bill, and that they disagree to those reducing the number of United States Notes authorized to be issued, from $150,000,000 to $100,000,000, and to the striking out of the original proviso that $50,000,000 of the Notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury Notes authorized by act of July last, etc.

The Committee also recommend to disagree to the Senate's amendments that the July Notes shall be receivable in payment of taxes, duties, imposts, excise debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, and of all claims and demands of every kind except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin.

The Committee also disagree to the amendment fixing the redemption of bonds at pleasure of the United States, after five years, and payable twenty years from date.

The Committee recommend the retention of the proviso for the exchange of Bonds of the United States, bearing interest at seven per cent., and a disagreement to the Senate's amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds at the market value.

The Committee recommend a disagreement to the Senate's new section which pledges duties from customs, and the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and of property seized and sold under the laws of the United States as property of rebels, as a special fund for the payment, in coin, of interest on the bonds and notes, and for the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt, to be set apart as a sinking fund, the interest of which in like manner to be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt—the residue thenceforth to be paid into the Treasury.

The Committee recommend an agreement to another new section of the Senate with an amendment. They propose, namely, authorizing the deposit of notes or coin in exchange for certificates, and instead of five per centum interest on such certificates, to substitute at such rates of interest which the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, not exceeding six per centum, and any amount of notes and coin so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days' notice, or the return of the certificates.

THE ACTION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The action of the Committee of Ways and Means, in disagreeing to nearly all the Senate's amendments to the Treasury-note bill, seems to be approved by the House. The recent victory leads many to think the necessity for making the notes a legal tender, obviated. The pressure for striking it out is very great. A Committee waited upon the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, urging him to address Congress a letter, against that feature of the bill.

PROBABLE DEATH OF ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

The physician of the President's family announces that his son WILLIE cannot live through the night.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification bill, appropriating nine millions, passed the Senate to-day.

GEN. MCCLELLAN DIRECTING WESTERN BATTLES.

Gen. McCLELLAN sat by the telegraph operator at his headquarters, Sunday; Gen. BUELL did the same at Louisville, and Gen. HALLECK at St. Louis; and the circuit being made complete between the three, they conversed uninteruptedly for hours on the pending battle at Fort Donelson, and made all the orders and dispositions of forces to perfect the victory and pursue the broken enemy. The battle was fought, we may say, almost under the eye of Gen. McCLELLAN. So remarkable an achievement has seldom adorned science.

Will not the *Tribune*, however, be vexed to learn that Gen. McCLELLAN is not confining his attention exclusively to the army of the Potomac?

THE "ONWARD MOVEMENT" CONGRESSMEN.

The Congressional warriors, who have been neglecting legislation, in their fretful anxiety to direct the movements of the army, find themselves suddenly left far in the rear by Gen. McCLELLAN. They will now, perhaps, stop carrying on the war, and devote their attention to the Tax Bill, and other matters more pertinent to their presence here.

THE OLD UNION TO BE RESTORED AND AGGRANDIZED.

The grand news from Fort Donelson and the West has been received in Washington with tumultuous demonstrations of joy. Gen. McCLELLAN, the President, Secretaries STANTON and WELLES, met and mingled congratulations. Among the people, the pride of nationality is fully aroused. The popular cry is for the old Union—no confiscation—no vengeance—but the banishment of rebel leaders, and general amnesty to all others who will return to allegiance and henceforth sustain the old flag. To Europe we must present not a weakened, but an aggrandized republic—not thirty-four States only, but as many more as we can conveniently add. Let the North and South be friends again—let the prosperous trade with each other be restored—and with a million of men injured to arms' with cotton and cold steel, they will rule the world.

REBEL BLOCKADE IN THE WEST BROKEN UP.

Nashville is the great factory and storehouse of the rebellion in the West. At the latest accounts, there were millions of pounds of Confederate bacon stored there. Cannon, powder and percussion caps are manufactured at Nashville. It is the centre of the railroad system of the State, and commands all the roads; and that is its only strategic importance. When Nashville is occupied by Gen. BUELL's army, Columbus and Memphis will be wholly cut off from succor. Columbus will therefore be abandoned, and its garrison will fall back upon Memphis. The great army at Nashville will thereupon descend the Cumberland, and in a few days demand and receive the surrender of Memphis, and then New-Orleans will send up a deputation, and capitulate. The Mississippi, from St. Paul to the Gulf, will probably be open in a month. Very little more fighting is expected in the West.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN TENNESSEE.

ANDY JOHNSON will probably proceed to Nashville, as soon as Gen. BUELL's army takes possession of that city, and assist in organizing a Provisional Government for Tennessee. The people there are panting for freedom and a resumption of their connection with the National Union. They will probably send a full delegation of loyal men to Congress by the last of March.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

This work is so important to our army moving upon Nashville, that the Government will aid in restoring the track destroyed between Munfordsville and Bowling Green, and have the entire line in operation from Louisville to Nashville in two weeks.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT RICHMOND, VA.

JEFF. DAVIS is to be inaugurated President of the Confederate States on Saturday next, the 22d of February. He is to hold the office for six years, unless providentially prevented.

THE FORT DONELSON FLAG.

The Navy Department has received the flag which most prominently waved over Fort Donelson.

COL. GARFIELD A BRIGADIER.

The President to-day nominated Col. GARFIELD, of Ohio, to be a Brigadier-General, in compliment for his thrashing HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

EXAMINATION OF CLOTHING.

The Military Board of Inspectors, appointed by the General-in-Chief, are engaged in examining the supplies recently received, at the Clothing Department, from Philadelphia and New-York. The result of their first day's labor was to condemn 25,000 infantry privates' coats, which articles cost the Government $167,750. From all appearances the Board will continue in session for a long time. It has been found necessary to order the erection of a shed for the purpose of storing the rejected clothing. In order to protect the Government from being thus swindled by wholesale, and the better to secure the health and comfort of the army, efforts are making to organize a bureau to furnish the troops with clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and to be established similar to other bureaus of the War Department, though separate and distinct from them all.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals to-night are Gen. BANKS and Minister CAMERON.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

The gunboat *Pinola*, built in Baltimore, which came here for supplies, went down the Potomac last night, and passed the rebel batteries without any molestation whatever. She is commanded by Lieut CROSBY.

SAVANNAH.

The Navy Department has no other dispatches about Savannah than those received from the Associated Press agency. Correspondents read them there and jump to the conclusion of their officiality. This they often do, under precisely similar circumstances.

A RECONNOISSANCE DOWN THE POTOMAC.

At an early hour on Saturday morning last a reconnoissance of Brent's Point near Aquia Creek, was made by Lieuts. MAGAW and MCRAE, and Masters FOSTER and COLE, of the Potomac Flotilla, and Col. GRAHAM and Capt. MOREY, of the Fifth Excelsior. They penetrated half a mile into the interior without meeting even a picket. Their boats were discovered by the enemy on their return, and shots were fired from the Aquia Creek battery, some of them coming very near to the boats.

YOUNG WALWORTH.

The War Department has proofs which is considered conclusive, that young WALWORTH is a spy for the rebels. His relations with the fascinating widow MORRIS have been peculiarly intimate. In his trunk were found pistols, powder, and a bowie-knife.

THE ARREST OF GEN. STONE.

The statement in the TIMES, that Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS had procured the interdiction of the announcement, by telegraph, of Gen. STONE's arrest, originated from a misapprehension, on the part of your correspondent, of what was said to him by a military officer. The statement to him was, that the "Adjutant-General" had forbidden the fact of STONE's arrest to be telegraphed. Your correspondent understood this to mean "Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS," but it appears that it was the "Adjutant-General" at Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters, *where the order for the arrest had been issued.* The reason assigned for not having the arrest telegraphed is, that the authorities wished to avoid inconvenient crowds and unseemly curiosity at depôts when Gen. STONE should pass. It is now stated that Gen. McCLELLAN alone ordered STONE's arrest, and that Mr. STANTON even did not know it till next day.

THE TRIBUNE'S FAIRNESS.

The *Tribune* made much haste to correct the TIMES' innocent mistake in regard to Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS in the matter of STONE's arrest, but yet it asserted that Dr. IVES, the imprisoned correspondent of the *Herald*, has entertained Gen. McCLELLAN's staff at Willard's Hotel; and *repeated the assertion* after it had been publicly denied, and every one in Washington who took the trouble to inquire into it, knew well that it was a falsehood. Of the same illnatured propensity to calumniate Gen. McCLELLAN is the *Tribune's* statement that Dr. IVES had a "special" privilege to visit the War Department, where Gen. McCLELLAN has his office, "at all hours." I have the highest authority for stating that IVES had no privilege that was not accorded to every respectable correspondent in Washington.

POSTAGE RECEIPTS.

The adjustment of the returns from all the Post offices in the United States has just been completed. It appears that the receipts for postage on letters for the last quarter were only $12,000 less than for the corresponding quarter last year.

THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ADJOURNED.

The General Court-martial which has been sitting here so long adjourned *sine die* on Friday, there being no further business before it. No order has been issued dissolving the Court, and it may be called together at any time by the Commanding General.

MRS. FREMONT ILL.

Mrs. JESSE BENTON FREMONT has been seriously ill for several days, but is getting better.

THEATRICALS IN CAMP.

The theatre which has been some time in process of construction by the soldiers of Gen. SEDGWICK's Brigade, a few miles below Alexandria, is completed, and for several nights performances have been given there to audiences of 1,200 persons. The building was constructed entirely by the soldiers, and cost $3,500. It seats over 1,000 persons comfortably. The male performers are all members of the various companies, the female characters being personated by the wives of officers, with the addition of two ladies from Alexandria, formerly connected with the stage. Arrangements are being made with Mr. C. W. CLARKE to take a small company there from New-York. Gen. SEDGWICK represents the effects of this enterprise on the soldiers to be decidedly beneficial. On Sunday the building is used for church services by the various Chaplains of the brigade.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The following deaths have occurred at the various hospitals and camps since our last:

General Hospital, Alexandria.
Benjamin F. Holt, 11th N. Y. Battery.
Arthur Kowinsky,* 58th or 88th N. Y. Vol.
Martin Kelby, Co. K, 9th Mass Vol.
Edward Blanchard, Co. L, 6th Ill. Cav.
Henry Ferguson, Co. C, 26th N. Y. Vol.
John P. Sharp, Co. D, 8th Ill. Cav.
Geo. Hoffman, Co. I, 4th U. S. Inf.

* He was injured by an accident on the railroad when he was alone, and was taken to the Hospital by persons who did not know him. He was barely able to give his name and regiment, the latter indistinctly undertood to be Eighty-eighth New-York, but might have been the fifty-eighth.

Eruptive Fever Hospital, Kalorama.
Horace Hubbard, Co. B, Rocket Battalion.
L. H. Chamberlain, Co. K, 5th U. S. Cav.
Francis Coon, Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vol.
Samuel White, Company I, 10th N. J. Vol.
Jerome Wilkins, Co. M, 2d N. Y. Cav.
J. H. Fountain, Co. C, 1st Berdan S. S.
Stephen Verley, Co. D, 77th N. Y. Vol.
Wm. Teaker, Co. C, 66th N. Y. Vol.
Geo. B. Terry, Co. B, 14th N. Y. Vol.

Columbian Hospital, Washington.
John Kirkwood, Co. I, 8th N. Y. Cav.
D. Permenteo, Co. E, 4th Vermont Cav.
Isaac Scott, Co. A, 8th N. Y. Cav.
J. T. Ede, Co. K, 2d U. S. Cav.

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.
Warren M. Parish, Co. B, 12th Penn. Vol
John Toby, Co. B, 55th N. Y. Vol.
Levi Connor, Co. B, 7th Maine Vol.

Union Hospital, Georgetown.
F. Babecock, Co. H, 76th N. Y. Vol.
E. Maher, Co. G, 4th U. S. Artillery.

Circle Hospital, Washington.
Dennis Hogan, Co. K, 2d U. S. Infantry.

St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington.
Henry Baker, Co. F, 53d Penn. Vol.

At Camp.
Wm. L. Pinkham, Co. H, 11th Maine Vol.
A. Simmonds, Co. L, 9th N. Y. Cav.
H. Jeffrey, Co. I, 8th N. Y. Cav.
John Ball, Co. C, 1st Mich. Cav.
Sergeant McMennamen, Co. I, 4th U. S. Cav.
John P. Smith, Co. G, 52d Penn. Vol.
James B. McComb, 56th N. Y. Vol.
Alonzo Wilson, 56th N. Y. Vol.
Edward Muller, Co. C, 87th N. Y. Vol.
John Asop, 87th N. Y. Vol.
Joseph Duff, Co. C, 87th N. Y. Vol.
Jerome Hentunan, Co. E, 85th N. Y. Vol.
Lieut. Thomas, Co. D, 23d Penn. Vol.
Michael Kirwin, Co. I, 1st Long Island Vol.
Martin Smith, Co. G, 52d Penn. Vol.
Wm. Madison, corp., Co. A, 56th N. Y. Vol.
Peter Wisner, Co. I, 56th N. Y. Vol.
Henry Stapleton, Co. B, 15th N. Y. Engineers.
George Tannar, Co. F, 52d Penn. Volunteers.
Stephen Hennessee, 2d Rhode Island Volunteers.
Private Packard, Co. B, 2d U. S. Artillery.
George L. White Co. I, 5th Penn. Reserves.
Gustave Owchger, Co. K, 23d Penn. Volunteers.
Thomas Hunt, Co. E, 85th N. Y. Volunteers.
Daniel O'Brien, Co. H, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Henry Wheeler, Co. C, 3d Penn. Cavalry.
Private Richards, Co. B, 2d U. S. Artillery.
Charles E. Pindle, Co. C, 85th N. Y. Volunteers.
John Sears, Co. H, 56th N. Y. Volunteers.
Wm. Walker, Co. M, 23d Penn. Volunteers.
James H. Brayton, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
John Meisel, Co. H, 40th Penn. Volunteers.
Alexander Annable, Co. H, 77th N. Y. Volunteers.
John R. Wheeler, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Volunteers.

There were no deaths, during the week, in the Douglass, Indiana, or Gales Mansion Hospitals.

The number of patients at the various hospitals are as follows:

Alexandria General Hospital	450
Union Hospital, Georgetown	202
Seminary Hospital, Georgetown	105
Columbian Hospital, Washington	120
Indiana Hospital, Washington	70
Gales Mansion Hospital, Washington	47
Eruptive Fever Hospital, Kalorama	84
Douglass Hospital, Washington	22
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington	13
Circle Hospital, Washington	48
Total	1,161

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented the Joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, in favor of the relief of Ireland from famine, referring to her brave sons who were winning glory for us on our battle-fields.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill declaring the forfeiture of the rights and privileges of certain persons under the Constitution of the United States. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution from the House relative to certain railroads in Missouri.

The resolution authorizes the Secretary of War to pay certain railroads in Missouri for transportation.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought the resolution involved a very important question, that of paying damages, and should be well considered.

Pending the consideration of the resolution, a message was received from the House asking a return of the resolution, which was done.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to inquire into the judicial management of the jail in the City of Washington. He read a letter from Mr. DUVAL, stating that great abuses were committed in the jail, especially flogging the prisoners in a severe manner. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to print the bill offered by him. He said the bill was founded on the English principle of outlawry. It provides for the forfeiture of rights and privileges, under the laws, of those who take up arms against the United States. Ordered to be printed.

Joint resolution was received from the House that the Commissioner of Public Buildings be directed to illuminate all public buildings on Saturday next, the 22d of February, in honor of the recent victories. This was taken up and passed.

The case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, was taken up.

Mr. HARRIS said a number of papers and affidavits had been laid before the Committee in regard to certain conversations, &c., of Mr. STARKE. The question before the Committee was whether such evidence was sufficient to prevent his *prima facie* right to take the oath. The committee thought not. He thought the Senate had the right to judge of a member's qualifications of election and constitutional rights of a person to take his seat.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the case be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report on the facts, sufficient to show his disloyalty, or not to prevent his holding a seat in the Senate. He thought the very question for the Committtee to decide was whether the person was qualified to his seat. If there was no evidence to prevent his taking his seat, there was no evidence to prevent his holding his seat.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak at length. He contended that if the Senate was not to judge of the qualifications only of age, citizenship, and residence in the State, then an open traitor might come and claim a seat, and the Senate had no right to keep him out. He affirmed that loyalty also was a qualification, and referred to Article 6, Section 3, of the Constitution, providing that the oath to preserve the Constitution must be taken previous to taking the seat. He contended that loyalty was qualification, and disloyalty disqualification, and the only question left is when the evidence will be considered. He claimed that offering to take the oath was not sufficient, against the evidence of disloyalty.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.) said he should say nothing, did he not think a very important question was involved. It claimed that a person coming here with a certificate had a right to take a seat, no matter how infamous his character. It seems absurd to receive a man, only to turn him out the next day. Under such a rule, Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, might send Gen. BUCKNER, or any known traitor, here, and the Senate would be obliged to receive him. The Courts have decided that a disloyal person shall hold no office or public trust under the laws of the United States. He admitted that the decisions of the Courts were not the rules for the Senate, but would any Senators vote to admit a Judge who had taken a bribe, and thus rendered ineligible by the law of the Courts—if not, then the Senate would agree to the principle.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) considered this one of the most important questions which could be considered. It was a question of power of the majority of the Senate to exclude a State from representation. He thought it fair to infer that the State would be careful to send none but persons fit and proper to represent it. The evidence in this case was entirely *ex parte*, and the person claiming the seat solemnly declares all these charges, from bitter political opponents, and all allegations against his loyalty, false. Was not the State the best judge of the qualifications? He thought the Senate only had the power to expel for what might be done after he was a member of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked: Suppose FLOYD was sent here from Virginia, and, if admitted, could we not expel him?

Mr. CARLILE thought not—but thought it fair to assume that neither the State nor the Governor would send any such person.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) asked if the State of New-Hampshire should send here a man who should afterward be found to be a horse-thief, could not the Senate expel him?

Mr. CARLILE did not think the State would do such a thing, but if it did, he thought it would be one of those disadvantages to which the Senate would have to submit. He did not believe that either House had the power to go beyond the qualifications mentioned in the Constitution. He moved that if the case be recommitted at all, it be to a Special Committee.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) thought it was a question of the rights of the State of Oregon. The State had passed on the qualifications of the Senator, and he denied that, when a person presented himself with all the constitutional qualifications and credentials of his State, the Senate had any right to shut the doors on him.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.) said the simple question was, whether the subject should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. He contended there was no earthly good in that, and that it would only cause delay. The Senate already has all the facts in the case, and he thought they ought to act on it as it stands.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) spoke at some length against the report of the Committee, contending that loyalty was the proper qualification for consideration.

Mr. CLARK disagreed with the report of the Committee. He argued that the provision of the Constitution, that the oath be taken, shows that loyalty is a proper qualification, and the Senate is not precluded by the taking of the oath from considering other evidence.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought the Senate was in no condition to judge the case. The only evidence before it is entirely *ex parte*, and the subject should be sent back to the Committee for further evidence.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said the credentials and certain papers were referred to the Judiciary Committee to ascertain whether the appointee is entitled to take the oath. It was now argued that the Committee decided that even a disloyal man ought to be admitted if he had the proper credentials. The Committee decided no such thing—no such thing was referred to them. They decided the question referred to them, and nothing else. He did not believe a mere majority was enough to expel a man, under the Constitution, and he thought it doubtful whether that ought to keep a man out—which is practically to expel him—for fear we might not be able to expel him even if found disloyal.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the resolution of the Committee so as to read that Mr. STARKE, now charged with disloyalty, is not entitled to take the oath without previous investigation. He contended that the credentials did not cut off the Senate from inquiries as to age or citizenship, and surely ought not to preclude inquiries on the graver question of loyalty.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the papers in the first instance were sent to him, and though he had doubts as to whether Mr. STARKE ought not to be allowed to take the oath, still he thought the best way was to have the case submitted to the Committee. The Committee have reported that, under all circumstances, the applicant is entitled to take the oath, and he was disposed to concur in the report. According to the ideas put forward the applicant was not allowed to purge himself by taking the oath. He would not allow an admitted traitor to take a seat, but he thought that this was not the case. It would be a precedent fraught with immense danger to give a mere majority the power to exclude a Senator, and should only be done in extreme cases. Was this such a case? If such language was used by a Senator as is attributed to the appointee from Oregon, it would be sufficient for his expulsion. But this evidence was all *ex parte*, and we do not know the circumstances. Most of the language was uttered long ago. He knew that men were now surviving the country, who at the same time talked as wildly as the Senator from Oregon is said to have done. Again, the applicant's allegation of loyalty now, and his willingness to take the oath, are strong points against making any very dangerous precedent.

Mr. HALE thought that the report of the Committee contemplated the subsequent proceedings. He paid a high compliment to the talent and ability of the Judiciary Committee, and we ought to expect from them a full and explicit report.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said charges of the gravest kind were brought against the applicant for the Senatorship from Oregon, which, if true, certainly unfit him for a seat on this floor. He did not think that any man who would utter such language, or entertain such views as charged, could ever purge himself from disloyalty by taking the oath. Mr. DIXON read from the affidavits.

Mr. NESMITH called attention to some of the evidence, in which it was said that Mr. STARKE spoke of the Palmetto flag, &c., but this is said to have been in December, 1860, long before the secession of any State was known in Oregon.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) did not think loyalty a qualification deduced from the provision for taking the oath. Taking the oath is a matter with a man's own conscience. He thought we could not go behind the Constitution, but must admit the applicant, and then, if disloyal, expel him.

Pending the question, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the House took up the Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. DUPONT, and the officers and men under his command, for the decisive and splendid victory at Port Royal in November last; also, the Senate's resolution of thanks of Congress to the army and navy for, under the providence of Almighty God, the series of brilliant victories over the enemy, and in behalf of the Union and the Constitution. Both passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Fortification bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the United States Note bill with the Senate's amendments and some modifications. On his motion it was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, (Rep.), reported a bill to equalize the grade of line officers of the Navy.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union), introduced a bill for the better accommodation of the law of prizes.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the Commissioner of Public Buildings, order the public buildings to be illuminated on Saturday evening, the 22d inst., in honor of the recent victories obtained by the Army and Navy of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted;

Resolved, As a mark of respect for the memory of the brave men who have been killed, and sympathy for those who have been wounded in the recent victories of our arms in South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri and Virginia, as well as a tesimonial of the profound admiration of the members of this House for the persistent and undaunted courage of all the officers and soldiers, sailors and marines engaged, and who have achieved fore themselves, and conferred upon the country, imperishable honor and renown, that this House do now adjourn.

Disturbance at a Lecture in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A lecture, to-night, at the Maryland Institute, was the occasion of an exciting demonstration of Union feeling. Rev. Mr. FUGIT, while delivering a lecture, branched off on political affairs. Alluding to the test oath proposed by the Legislature for clergymen, he said, while he was a Union man, he would suffer martyrdom before he would submit to such an oath; adding, "If this be treason, make the most of it." The audience was immediately greatly excited, and all sorts of noises were made. Cheers were offered for the Union, &c., and groans for the speaker. The lecturer was compelled to desist, and the audience dispersed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 17.

Arrived, ship *Ringleader*, Boston. Sailed, ship *George Lee*, Hong Kong; bark *Emperor*, Shanghai.

Great rejoicing over the fall of Fort Donelson is the order of the day.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

In the Senate resolutions complimentary to Gen. SCOTT were eloquently advocated by Senator RANDOLPH, and passed.

In the House the bill to incorporate the Central American Transit Company, with a capital of five millions, was passed to a third reading.

An Elevator Burned.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Great Western Elevator here was burned this afternoon, together with 28,000 bushels of grain.

Fire at Frankford, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The machine shops of the Frankford Arsenal are on fire.

The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The mails per the *America* will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not take her departure for Halifax and Liverpool until about noon.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	67,388,000
Specie	6,411,000
Due from other Banks	8,316,000
Due to other Banks	9,653,700
Deposits	22,035,000
Circulation	6,402,000

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Silent About the Fort Donelson Victory—The Harriet Lane, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 17, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A flag of truce brought over to-day a lady from Norfolk, but no newspapers.

We understand that the Norfolk *Day Book* this morning makes no mention of the surrender of Fort Donelson, but represents that the contest is still going on.

Nothing additional has been received from Savannah.

The United States gunboat *Harriet Lane* arrived from Washington during last night. Although fired at on her passage down the Potomac, but one shot struck her, slightly injuring her wheel-house.

A contraband came in from the camp beyond Great Bethel to-day, having started on Saturday night. He brings no information of value.

A severe rain-storm has prevailed since morning, and there are now no signs of the weather clearing up. The wind is north.

The *Stars and Stripes*, the *Jersey Blue*, and other steamers for Hatteras are still detained here.

MOVEMENTS OF BURNSIDE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, SUNDAY, Feb. 16—5 P. M.

I learn by flag of truce that a telegram was received in Norfolk this morning from Memphis, admitting that Fort Donelson had been captured by the United States forces yesterday, and that some 15,000 men were taken prisoners, including officers of high rank.

A report to the effect that the city of Savannah had been taken by Commodore DUPONT, was also current in the South.

BURNSIDE is said to be moving up in the direction of Suffolk, Va., where the Southern and Southwestern Railroads meet, thus cutting off the rebel communication with Norfolk. The rebels acknowledge that "their war-dog is dead."

Gen. BEAUREGARD was on his way to Fort Donelson at last accounts, and fears are entertained for his safety.

The Union feeling is developing itself all over the South, and the rebel Government is openly denounced in almost every village.

The troops here are very anxious to move and have a hand in the battles of the Union before the war is all over.

[Suffolk is a village nineteen miles from Norfolk, and at the junction of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, connecting Norfolk with Weldon, and the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, connecting with Richmond by way of Petersburgh—EDS.]

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Foote and lady stopped in this City several hours yesterday, on their way home from Washington.

Capt. Van Alstine and Samuel R. Knox, of the United States Navy; Major Underwood, of the United States Army; M. Steele, Epifanio Aquiese, and Hilarion Aquiese, of New-Mexico, and E. Jones and L. S. Hammond, of Cape Vincent, are at the Astor House.

Gen. James, of Rhode Island; Col. Lord, of Camp Griffin., Va.; R. W. Chapin, of Springfield; Major N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, and E. Church and M. Warner, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Colt, J. S. Rarey, the celebrated tamer of equine spirits, of Ohio; Benjamin F. Thurston, of Rhode Island; M. R. Marston, U. S. A.; O M. Oviatt, of Cleveland, and W. Homes, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Vergaradec, of the French Imperial Navy, and Maj. Jones, from Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. D. B. St. John, of Newburgh, and Capt. Stevenson, of H. B. M. Army, stationed in Canada, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. Fletcher Webster, of Boston, and Rev. C. E. Robinson, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Sudden Death of Col. Samuel Pruyn.

From the Albany Journal of Last Evening.

Our citizens were startled this morning by the announcement that Col. SAMUEL PRUYN was dead. The announcement came with paralyzing suddenness to those who met him, in his usual robust health and spirits, last evening—rejoicing with his fellow-citizens over the good news brought to us from the seat of war. No man was happier, or seemed more likely to pass on healthfuliy into a green old age.

Col. PRUYN was one of our most estimable citizens. Descended from a family which has been identified with the city from a period long anterior to the Revolution, no man was better acquainted with its local history, or with the men or incidents of the past. He was himself, in all his habits, thoughts and associations, an Albanian—linking the past with the present, and partaking of the highest and noblest qualities of both periods.

Although greatly absorbed by business cares from early manhood, as merchant, Bank Director, Supervisor, Inspector of the Penitentiary from its inception, and the prudent guardian of his own large estate, he devoted many hours of every day to the careful study of standard literature. He was profound in chronology, history and biography, and his library is adorned with many of the best and rarest works in these several departments. Those who shared his literary tastes will miss him.

Mr. PRUYN leaves a large family to weep over his sudden decease.

The cause and manner of his death is unknown. It has been his custom to spend his evenings in his office, which is detached, by the space of the garden, from his dwelling. Last evening Mrs. PRUYN was from home, at the sick bed of a niece dangerously ill. She remained there during the night, and other members of the family supposed that he had, as usual, come in from his office and retired. Nothing different was known until this morning, when one of the servants discovered the dead body at the foot of the stairs leading up from the garden to the house. He had fallen heavily, for his nose was broken and his face lacerated. Whether he merely slipped and fell, and so received fatal injury, or fell in an apoplectic fit, is a mystery. During the day, he had complained of a slight headache, but deemed it so trifling as to require no assistance. All that is known is, that he is dead—having reached his 63d year.

EX-GOVERNOR PENNINGTON'S DEATH.—Some painful and distorted rumors having gained currency—to the effect that Gov. PENNINGTON'S death was caused by poison—it is proper to explain what was at first intended not to mention. During his last moments, sulphate of quinine was prescribed in frequent doses. It was sent for, but the effect was so contrary to what was intended, that inquiries were immediately made at the druggist's (BADGER'S,) resulting in a frank confession by the clerk, that he had, through mistake, substituted *morphine* for quinine! Of course efforts were made to counteract the effect, but they were all unavailing; and the careless misfortune is deemed only to have hastened but not produced the fatal result, which the physicians believe would have speedily occurred at any rate. It was to this cause that the profound and insensible stupor into which he was thrown was due, and the incident should serve as a fearful warning to druggists in their delicate duty of preparing prescriptions. It is needless to add that the clerk is greatly distressed by his thoughtless blunder, and is probably at this moment suffering as severe a punishment from his own conscience, as any one could wish him to endure.—*Newark Advertiser, Feb. 18.*

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Notwithstanding the dreadful walking yesterday, Barnum's Museum was crowded again with bright eyes and smiling faces. Commodore NUTT was the attraction.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR—Little doing. Buyers and sellers 10c. @ 15c. apart. WHEAT quiet, and ½c. lower; sales at 79½c. for No. 1. CORN easier. MESS PORK, $11. GREEN SHOULDERS and HAMS, 2½c. @ 3¾c. HOGS—Dressed, brisk demand, and 10c. @ 20c. higher; sales at $3 25 @ $3 50. LIVE, 10c. higher; sales at $2 58. *Receipts*—3,600 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bush. Wheat, 28,000 bush. Corn, 300 live Hogs, 1,700 dressed. Exchange unaltered; gold unsettled, nominal 3@4.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

BARLEY in active demand; sales 6,000 bushels; Railroad lots, 76c.; two-rowed, 80c.; four-rowed, 81c. for Canada East; 20,000 bushels Chicago, No. 1, and Iowa, to arrive by canal, on private terms. DRESSED HOGS $4 75@$4 87 for State, and $4 50@$4 62 for Michigan. TIMOTHY—Sales 100 bags Western, at $2 25 ₱ bush.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 18—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Capt. Warsaw and lady, Mr. Wagner, A. Frewen, Mr. Huganet, C. R. Maturin, Charles J. Smith, Mr. Keernan, Mr. Mayer, James D. Smyth, Samuel S. Drury, Mr. Beadle, lady and Miss Beadle, Master Wyly and sister, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Grant, Mr. Richardson, W. Woodward, W. Crooks, Wm. Brown, Mr. Roberts, George Hughes and lady, Miss Franklin, Mme. Deschaux, Mrs. Smith and 2 Miss Smiths, Capt. Bend